The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 46 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1915 Feb.				
27th "	Moldavia.....	10000	....	..
6th March	Caledonia	8000	....	..
13th "	Egypt	8000	....	..
20th "	Kashgar (a) ..	9000	....	..
27th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
*2nd April	Arabia	8000	....	..
10th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
17th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..
24th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
1st May	Persia	8000	....	..

(a) Will not carry passengers from Bombay.

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure.
Bombay Maru	K. Kurozumi	4625	17th Feb.	1st March
Tosan Maru	Y. Nakano'	5954	24th Feb.	7th March.
Tosan Maru	T. Terada	8738	11th March	23rd March
Ikoma Maru	B. Fukui	2987	20th March	31st March

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BY APPOINTMENT

GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1885.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
MOTOR CYCLE
BICYCLE
LIVE STOCK
ACCIDENT
& SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
PLATE GLASS
LIFT & HOIST
DRIVING ACCIDENTS.

INSURANCES.
For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
13-14, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 113.)
Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

When you've been talking all day in a stuffy room it usually results in a headache. It needn't last but a few minutes. Stearns' Headche Cure relieves it. Q-7

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Paris	9239	20th March	22nd March
City of Cairo	7700	10th April	12th April
City of Calcutta	7636	....	5th May
City of Poona	7474	12th May	....
City of Birmingham ..	7497	5th June	....

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Returns	2nd class *Single'	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London viaMarseilles.....	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London viaMarseilles out 'from Liverpool.'	..	999	..	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
exceed	exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY
provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS
declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.,

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH
Acting Manager.

Post Box 151.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels	Tons	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes.
"DUMRA,"	1,695,	Thursday, 25th	February	§C. M.
"LHASA,"	2,184,	Friday, 26th	February	*Direct
LINGA	2,185,	Mon. 1st	March,	†P. B. D. and C. M.

§Cutch Mandvi,
*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.
†P. Bunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons on Thursday 25th February via Cutch Mandvi, calling at Karachi, Muscat Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "VITA," 4,691 tons, on 25th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein. Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "PUNDUA," 3,305 tons, about 4th March calling at Lamoo Mombassa Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

23rd February, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Massilia" ..	5091	J. Thompson	23rd Feb. 1915
S.S. "Olympia" ..	5124	J.L.Henderson	8th March 1915
S.S. "Scindia" ..	5106	Wm. Kelso	15th March 1915
S.S. "Elysia" ..	6368	J. Kinnaird	28th March 1915
S.S. "Circassia" ..	6722	C.F. Osborne	R.N.R. 17th April 1915
S.S. "Castalia" ..	6388	.....	24th April. 1915.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar 590		891
Bombay to Liverpool 605		957
Bombay to New York 841		1,421
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez 446		...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA.
BOMBAY AND POONA,
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES,
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments,
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA.
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,
83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien	Tiehling
Hong Kong	(Mukden)	Tientsin
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Kobe	Newchwang	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Millions use Zymole Trokeys for that disagreeable tickling in the throat, which accompanies a cough. They are soothing in action and pleasant in taste. E-29

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

Free! Free! Free!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
30/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd
SCOTLAND.
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.	B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street
P. O. Box 2031 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

WATCH REPAIRING
PAR EXCELLENCE

BRICKLEHURST MANOR,
STONEGATE,
November 11th, 1914.

DEAR SIRS,

In March last one of your watch-makers regulated my..... watch, and in common fairness to him I think he should know that he has done an extraordinary piece of work. I set my watch to Greenwich time at.....in the Strand on May 4th, and this day November 11th it was 25 seconds slow. I would not say that the watch was out even to this small amount, as I have noticed that when the standard clock differs from my watch they generally come into agreement without the latter being altered. Anyhow, allowing that the watch has lost 25 seconds in six months, I think timekeeping to within a minute a year is almost incredible.

Yours faithfully,

The original of this letter and the signature of the author (a well-known high official of Bombay now retired) may be seen at our establishment when required during business hours.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
MESSRS. MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents,

SPECIAL FEATURES:
Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, Educational Incomes for Sons,
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE
The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:
E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR
WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p. m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BALABHAI—Your loving parents feel deeply grieved at your absence. Whatever the cause they would be delighted to receive you and do all in their power to make you happy. 5485

MADAME GRINDLAY & SON, Plumassiers, Dry Cleaners and Dyers, 8, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. Orders also received at Madams Semloh's Milliners, opposite Hotel Majestic, Bombay. 2580

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED a good SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Apply stating speed and salary expected to Box No. 147, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5497

SMALL FURNISHED ROOM with separate bathroom attached required by young Englishman. Must be cheap. Apply to Box No. 505 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3090

WANTED Ladies and gentlemen going abroad, to advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 1, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5257.

WANTED a gentleman to share a room with another gentleman in a comfortable flat convemently situated in the Fort good table and modern conveniences. Apply to Box No. 507, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3090

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman desires strongly to recommend chauffeur (Indian) who has left his service owing to giving up car. Very superior man and competent driver.—Apply to Box No. 509, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED on the 1st March 1915.—A fully trained KINDERGARTEN MISTRESS for St. Martin's Church of England Day School, Simla.
Apply with copies of testimonials to the HEAD MISTRESS, St. Martin's School, Simla. 3116

WANTED GRADUATES as TEACHERS in the New English School, Nagpur. Those not studying law and having experience will be offered good prospects. For further particulars write to
G. J. PURUSHE,
5449 Head Master.

WANTED a YOUNG ENGLISHMAN with a knowledge of Fire and Marine Insurance to join a progressive European firm. Moderate salary will be given with a commission on profits. Apply with testimonials and state salary expected to Box No. 141, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5474

WANTED.—Owing to the War, a EUROPEAN, (French) until recently chief steward at a 1st class Hotel, Bombay, 40 years of age, married, 25 years' unique experience as caterer, highly respectable, excellent testimonials, being thrown out of work, seeks employment.. Will patriotic Hotel Proprietors or others give his abilities a trial. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A

WANTED a CLUB SECRETARY for the Maymyo Club, Upper Burma. Salary Rs. 400 per mensem. Incumbent must have had previous knowledge of similar work and have either been an habitue of a good residential Club, or a Cimmissioned Officer. Age between 30 and 50 years. Full particulars from the Honorary Secretary.
Applications should reach Maymyo before April 30th and be addressed to:—
HONORARY SECRETARY, Pro. Tem.,
6291 The Club, Maymyo.

WANTED—For BOMBAY PORT TRUST RAILWAY, Manager's Office:—
(1) Head of section dealing with movement and interchange of goods stock, general and conference rules and regulations governing train working, accidents, etc.
(2) Head of section dealing with works and engineering matters, not estimates or accounts.
(3) Head of section dealing with establishment matters.
Pay according to qualifications. Only men with Railway Head Office experience need apply the Manager, Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay. 5460

WANTED.

WANTED a LADY MANDOLINE TUTOR. Apply sharp to MRS. TARAPURVALA, Tehmina Lodge, Colaba. Reclamation. 5495

WANTED during spare hours WORK such as TUTIONS, KEEPING of ACCOUNTS, RENT COLLECTING, etc. Please write to "A. B."Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3132

WANTED immediately a married couple or gentleman as paying guests in a select home in Wodehouse Road, facing west. Apply to Box No. 511, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3126

WANTED.—TYPIST on Rs. 25 p.m. Previous typewriting experience quite necessary. Apply "M." C/o Messrs. John Richards and Co., 11, Elphinstone Circle, Opposite Town Hall, Fort. 5500

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a COMPOUNDER vast past experience. Former Government servant now in straitened circumstances. Apply stating terms to Box No. 148, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5498

WANTED a SHORTHAND TYPIST for an engineering firm. Must have previous experience and be a good Correspondent. State speed. Apply stating age and salary expected to "T. B." c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 5505

WANTED, for a STATIONERY and PRINTING SHOW. One expert in the line either as a paid servant or as a working partner. Apply sharp to Box No. 145, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5492

WANTED, as a temporary measure, a Bandmaster for the 2nd Battalion 5th Gurkha Rifles. House provided—Apply stating salary required, and with copies of testimonials, to BAND PRESIDENT, 2/5th Gurkhas, Abbottabad. 3120

WANTED a Secretary and Manager for the Pegu Club, Rangoon, Burma. Salary starting on Rs. 500 a month with house and board. Passage paid.
Apply to the PRESIDENT, Pegu Club, Rangoon. 3120

WANTED—(1) A CINEMA OPERATOR able to handle electric plant also; (2) A PIANIST some violonists, clarionet, string players and musicians for Cinema Orchestra at Hyderabad Sind. Before 25th inst. applicants should see MR. VASWANEE at Telegraph Buildings, Byculla. Afterwards. apply with testimonials, etc., to C. G. VASWANEE, Hyderabad, Sind. 5496

REQUIRED at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, for the Mathematical Department, a European B. A., or B. Sc., who, in addition to his teaching duties, will be required to take charge of the European Student Mess. Pay Rs. 200 monthly in the Provincial Educational Service with Free Quarters and a special allowance of Rs. 40 for the outside duties.
Apply with testimonials, till March 31st 1915., to B. HEATON, Secretary to the Governing Body of the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur. 3123

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE PIANO in good condition. Cost Rs. 650. Any reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, Bombay. 3090

FOR SALE—A DISTILLER and GLOVE CLEANING MACHINE in perfect working order, practically new. Reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Road, Byculla Bombay. 3091

FOR SALE—A beautiful and valuable collection of stamps of the whole world; in all about 50,000 different specimens including the rarest.
Owner desirous to part with the lot for a reasonable amount. Also another of Portugal and Colonies, all unused. Apply Mr. L. C. RONCON, Ellis Hotel, Crawford Market, Bombay. 5501

FOR SALE by the Executors of the late Mr. Damodar Gordhandas Sukhadwalla (1) AT MAHABLESWAR Jubilee Cottage, Flora Villa & a small Bungalow, (2) AT SAHADA, West Khandesh a Ginning Factory, in working order with 45 gins of Blatt Brothers with a new Engine and Boiler and also old Engine and Boiler and other accessories. Apply to Box No. 134, Advt. Dept.. "Bombay Chronicle." 5442

TO BE LET

LONAVLA.— To be let for season. Silver Oaks, good situation. Apply "M." No. 2, Wellesley House. 5499

TO BE LET—House No. 434 Girgaum, Thakordwar now in occupation of the Indu-Prakash Press from 1st March. Inquire CANJEE DWARKADASS, 83, Mint Road, Fort. 5502

TO BE LET.—Spacious accommodation for Banks, Offices and Clubs in Damodar Sukhadwala Buildings, Hornby Road. Apply to W. T. HALAI and his Co-Executors. 121, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 5442

TO BE LET.—To Hindus only, flats on Hughes Road, Choupaty, rent including electric fans and lights, ground floor Rs. 100 and first floor Rs. 110. Apply to
S. N. DABHOLKAR,
5475 Choupaty Road.

BOARD AND LODGING.—Large Room for two chums or married couple and single room for gentleman, both with electric lights, fans, all latest conveniences including private bath, first class board and all home comforts, in COOPERAGE, is offered at moderate rates. Apply to Mrs. NIXON, Arthur House, near Band Stand. 3119

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL SECOND HAND MATERIAL AND UNPIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP AND LEAD SCRAP, BRASS BORINGS, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 24th February, 1915, for the purchase of above which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.
TENDERS—These must be made out in the Company's authorised Forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office on payment of Re. 2 per copy.
TERMS—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000, and a minimum of Rs. 200 only), must accompany each Tender along with a cash deposit form, which is supplied gratis on application, as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes, of the Bombay Circle if over Rs. 100, (on which no interest will be allowed), or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."
PAYMENT—To be made to the Assistant Auditor and Accountant-in-Charge, Cash Office, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.
NOTE—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.
Applicants are requested not to Tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.
G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 23rd January, 1915. 5137

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that Khaki Uniforms for 3rd Regiment of Infantry Baroda Army is to be supplied to Officers Non-Commissioned Officers and Men. Of these, 17 suits are to be prepared for the Company Officers such as Subhedars and Jamadars, and 4 Staff Havildars and 740 suits for Havildars, Naiks, Lance Naiks, Sepoys, Drummers, Fifers, and Buglers, as noted below The total number of suits required is 761. The cloth to be used in making the Uniform should be of Spinner's Khaki Stockport shade No. 2 or similar and the Safa should be of Spinner's Bowden Khaki dark shade or similar.
FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, EACH.—1 Khaki Coat with 5 large and 6 small number buttons.
1 Khaki Safa.
1 Fringe yellow silk mixed with gold thread.
1 Nicker bockers with Nada.
1 Magenta Kullah.
1 Pair Khaki Durbury's Union Puttees.
FOR STAFF HAVILDARS. EACH.—1 SAME AS FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.
For HAVILDARS. NAIKS, LANCE NAIKS SEPOYS &c., EACH.—1 Khaki Coat Blouse with brass number buttons 3 large and 4 small.
1 Safa Khaki as above.
1 Fringe, yellow Cotton.
1 Nicker bockers Khaki with Nada as above.
1 Magenta Kullah as above.
1 Pair Durbury's Union Khaki Puttees as above.
2 Those wishing to Tender for this Contract should send in sealed Tenders to the General Officer Commanding Baroda Army within 15 days from the date of this Notice, giving full address therein.
3. Copies of terms of Contract and specification may be had by addressing the Quarter Master General enclosing Rs. 2 with application for the same and stamps to defray postage, or by coming to the Q. M. G's Office personally between 2 and 4 p.m. and reading them on any day except Sundays and State Public Holidays.
QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL, Baroda.
5403 Army.
5403

NOTICE.

TO DEBCHAND SURAJDASS LATELY OF NO. 89, CROSS STREET IN THE TOWN OF CALCUTTA MERCHANT AND AGENT.

WHEREAS Messrs. DWARKADASS HURRYDASS & CO., a firm carrying on business in co-partnership as merchants and agents at No. 47 Ezra Street Calcutta have instituted a suit being suit No. 893 of 1914 in the Calcutta High Court against you for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 2,266/10/3 for principal and interest calculated up to the date of filing of the plaint being the amount agreed to be paid by you and your co-defendant Thakur Surajdass Shavji in terms of an agreement mentioned in the plaint together with such further interest thereon as the Court may allow and for the costs of this suit AND WHEREAS your present whereabouts are not known you are hereby required to cause an appearance to be entered for you in the office of the Registrar of the said Court within 20 days from date of the 1st publication of this notice and you are hereby summoned to appear with your witnesses before the said Court on or before the expiration of 35 days from the date of the said publication of this Notice in person or by an advocate to answer the abovenamed plaintiff and to file your Written Statement within 35 days from the publication of this Notice, and you are hereby, required to take notice that in default of your appearance before the said Court on the day so fixed for appearance the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.
(Sd.) N. CHATTERJEE,
Master.
(Sd.) Gregory C. Moses,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
High Court, O. S.
5507

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to take abkari contract of Partabgarh State from October, 1916 for 5 years should apply to undersigned for full particulars. Present contractor has offered fifty thousand rupees; applicant bidding highest would receive attention.
SECRETARY TO THE
MAHARAJ KUMAR PARTABGARH,
5436 RAJPUTANA.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 1st proximo, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1915. 5504

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of NEMCHAND SOBHAGCHAND of Bombay Shravak Hindu Inhabitant a landed proprietor and also till his death carrying on business in Bombay as a dealer in Gold and silver thread deceased for the use and benefit of Baloobhai his minor son and residuary legatee under the said will and limited to the period of his Balubhai's minority.
1. BAI FULCORE wife of CHUNILAL NATHALAL and daughter of the abovenamed deceased of Bombay SHRAVAK Hindu Inhabitant residing at Walkeshwar outside the Fort, and (2) BERDICHAND KEVALJI of Indore but now residing at Walkeshwar aforesaid a merchant Shravak Hindu Inhabitant .....Petitioners.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eighteenth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the fifth year of our reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
The 18th day of February, 1915.
Messrs. MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament and Codicil thereof of Shri CHANDABETIJI MAHARAJ widow of LALA LUMKHAJI late of Bombay Brahmin Female Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased.
NARONDAS GOVINDJI a Share and Stock Broker Bania Hindu residing at Fort Street within the Fort one of the surviving executors and trustees named in the Codicil to the last will of the deceased abovenamed .....Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eighteenth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and fifteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
((Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
The 18th day of February, 1915.
Messrs. MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

A FREDOON & CO., have removed to Esplanade Road, next to Messrs. DUNNETT & CO., from 22nd February, 1915. 5506

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 1st proximo, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 . 5503

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, ETC., AT B. B & C. I. RAILWAY COY., STORES DEPOT, MAHALAXMI.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 23rd and WEDNESDAY, the 24th February, 1915, at 1 p.m., at the Railway Coy.'s Stores Depot, Mahalaxmi:—
A quantity of Railway plants, stores, etc., consisting of India rubber scrap, drums, kegs, files, lamps of sorts, old rail pieces, tanks, leather scrap, cast and wrought iron, and steel scrap of sorts, wood, locks old, brass, zink, white metal, type metal scrap, and miscellaneous other stores.
In the case of the lots to be sold by weight, the material will be weighed as soon as possible after the auction is over, and will be in the stores yard at the risk of the purchasers. Purchasers must accept as final the weights of lots, which may be notified at the Auction.
A deposit of 25 per cent., will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid, and the goods removed away within one month, failing which the Railway Company, will not be responsible for their safe custody, and the goods will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.
A monthly rent of rupees 3 per square yard, will be charged by the Company, as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.
MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers
Bombay, 23rd February, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT, IN HIS LANDED PROPERTIES AT KATHA BAZAR (DONGRI COOLY STREET), AND AT JERAJBHAI STREET (NEAR THE MUNICIPAL WORKSHOP), AT FORAS ROAD AND AT HAMALWADI (NEXT TO COTTON GODOWNS AND BEHIND THE HINDU BAKERY), AT LOWER COLABA.
Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Damji Hirji an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on the following days, times, and places, mentioned against each lot, all the right, title and interest of the said insolvent in his following properties:—
LOT NO. 2:—KATHA BAZAR (DONGRI COOLY STREET), PROPERTY, ON THURSDAY, THE 25TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1915, AT 4-30 P.M., (S.T.), ON THE PREMISES.
PARTICULARS:—All that piece of land with the messuage or dwelling house thereon (some time past known as Cotton Secrew) situate on the west side of the Dongri Cooly Street outside the Fort and within the island of Bombay formerly computed to contain by admeasurement 382 square yards little more or less but now computed to contain by admeasurement 358.96 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 719 and 780 and new No. 6513 and old survey No. 435 and new survey No. 2626 and formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 149 and now so assessed under ward No. 1270 and Street No. 148-150, and situate in the Sub-district formerly of Bhuleshwar Division and now of Bombay and bounded on or towards the east by the public road leading to the Bombay Jail and Mazagaon otherwise called Doongri Cooly Street on or towards the west partly by the house formerly or now of Jivraj Baloo and partly by the house formerly of Gokuldas Thakersey and Devkaran Bhojani and now of Khimji Jooma, on or towards the north by the house formerly and now of Parbat Ladha and on or towards the south formerly by the property of Keshowji Naik, and now of Jamnadas Nursey all which said premises are now in the occupation of the monthly tenants.
Lot No. 3. Jarajbhai Street Property, (near the Municipal Workshop) at Foras Road, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of February 1915 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.
PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground whereof Bai Awabai Byramji Hormusji is the Lessor together with the messuages tenements or five chawls standing thereon situate lying and being at Jerajbhai Street outside the Fort and in the registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector under ward E No. 2849 and 2860, 2850, 2851, 2856, 2857, 2858, 2859 and 2860 and Street No. 1, and 12, 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 and containing by admeasurement 1560 square yards or thereabouts, and which piece of land is bounded on the east by the property of Ibrahim Abdul Kayum, on the west by the property of Ali Mahomed Hussein, on the north GOPAL MORESHWER. —— 22—2—15.
by the Jerajbhai Street, and on the south by the property of Memon Banatwalla.
Lot No. 4 Hamal Wadi Property, (next to cotton godowns and behind the Hindu Bakery) at Lower Colaba, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of February, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises.
PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Farzandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Hamal Wadi Lower Colaba without the Fort in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector under "A" ward No. 681 and Street No. 61-63 and containing by admeasurement 110 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property of Budhia Jobaji Banker on the west by the said Hamal Wadi Road, on the north by the property of Tapidas Jeyadas and on the south by the property of Sorabji Edulji Tadiwalla.
For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors, for the said Official Assignee and assignee of the estate and effects of the said insolvent at their office at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1915.

JIVAJI SORABJI & CO.

No. 16, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Prismatic compasses with stand, Levels with stands, Instrument boxes, Metallic tapes, steel tapes, scale boxes, staves levelling, Pens drawing, stencil plate boxes, colour boxes, chronograph, gas pipes lanterns, wooden stands, brass railing, girders, wooden gates, drums, locks, pipe cutters, ratchet, iron bars chisels, dies, baskets, ghamellas, buckets, hemdas, camrahs, wooden cases, etc. etc. too numerous to mention.
Under instructions from the Executive Engineer Presidency, Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJI SORABJI & CO., will sell by Public Auction the abovementioned stores, at 1-30 p. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 24th February, 1915 situated on Marzban Road in Public Works Stores Department. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned which will be declared at the time of the sale.
JIVAJI SORABJI & CO.,
Auctioneers,

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. D'LAL M. & OC

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Under instructions from Mr. Krishnarao Bhaskerji Rele the Mortgagee in pursuance of the Power of sale reserved to him at the Foot of an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 23rd day of August 1904 and expressed to be made between Bai Radhabai widow and administratrix of the property and credits of Gainoo Moroba Devangne of the one part and Krishnarao Bhaskerji Rele of the other part, Messrs. D'LAL M. & Co. auctioneers will sell by public auction the following immoveable property on TUESDAY the 23rd of February at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).
PARTICULARS.
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Bhandari Street in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 136 4/9 Square Yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1842 New No. 8970 Old Survey No. 112 and New Survey No. 4859 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7491 and Street No. 149-154 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage on or towards the West by the said Bhandari Street on or towards the North by the property of Hanumanta Dhongar and on or towards the South by the property of Laxman Appaji.
For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to Maneklal & Co. of Dady House 13—14, Church Gate Street, Fort,
D'LAL M. & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23 February, 1915.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.).

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE OFFICE FURNITURE HARICHAND'S SAFE WITH STAND, SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER, COPYING PRESS WITH TABLE ETC. ETC., AT SHARE BAZAR FORT ON TUESDAY, THE 23RD FEBRUARY, AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.).
Under instructions from Mr. A. W. Campbell, Messrs. MEHTA & Co., auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 23rd February, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at No. 4. Dalal Street, Fort, (Share Bazar in the office of Messrs. E. W. Flower & Sons) the following furniture consisting of office tables, hook racks, book shelf, cabinets, arm chairs, revolving office chair, copying press with table stools, paper racks, Smith Premier Typewriter in working order, Harichand's safe on stand, etc., etc.
The above furniture is on view.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1915.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

The sale of the remaining unclaimed luggage and parcels, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway, Lost Luggage Office, Victoria Terminus, will be resumed TO-DAY at 2-30. p.m.

AUCTION SALE OF DIAMOND RING.
On FRIDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of Messrs. Sorabji Ookerji Oomriger and on account and risk of Mrs. Esther Williams:—One diamond Marquis ring.

URGENT NOTICE.
Auction sale of "Saboo Palace" which is to take place on the 25th instant is further adjourned to SUNDAY the 7th March, 1915, at 4 p.m., (S. T.), and if on that day the resumed price for the whole lot is not obtained then the bungalow will be sold separately immediately thereafter and the sale of the furniture and moveables will commence on Monday the 8th March, 1915, and the following days at 2 p.m., (S.T.). 1915, and the fo2mn nmenconsig Y .Ts each day.
BENNETT & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.
RINK HOCKEY
for
Elysium Skating Rink Cups.
The following Teams will play on
Tuesday, 23rd Feb. at 6-45 p.m.
Batliboi Team
vs.
Baker Team or Cashmann Team
Wednesday, 24th Feb. at 6-45 p. m.
R. F. Gordon Team
vs.
Contractor Team
The final and semi-final will be published later on.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

Charni Road. **TO-NIGHT!** **Tel. No. 1271.**

Another Exclusive Attraction in Film Masterpiece.
WILSON BARRETT'S FAMOUS PLAY.

THE SIGN OF THE CROSS

6,000 Feet—In Four Parts.

The great world-famous Film depicting the horrors of oppression by the Romans in the time of Nero.

A Film of the season that is unsurpassable for its Quality, Photography, Acting, Staging and Costumes.

MOST ELABORATE SCENES. ROMAN DRESSES.
FIERCE LIONS. ATHLETES. ARENA.

Performed by the most eminent actors and actresses and produced at an enormous cost of thousands.

IT IS A WONDERFUL AND MOST IMPRESSIVE PRODUCTION YOU SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE.

3 Shows of 1½ Hours each.

1st Show—6-45 to 8-15; 2nd Show—8-30 to 10; 3rd Show—10-15 to 11-45.

Saturday & Sunday. } Prize Show—5 to 6-03. Extra Show—11-45 to 1-15.

EXCELSIOR.

TWICE 6-30 NIGHTLY 10 p.m.

The Great Historical Film "NERO & AGRIPPINA"

8,000 feet shown complete
An Artistic Triumph.

PALLADIUM

Lessee A Cardeaux. Manager, H. Canning.

LATE LA-SCALA THEATRE.
KALBADEVI ROAD.

6-30 p.m. TWO PERFORMANCES 10 p. m.

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

THE ONLY MUSIC HALL IN BOMBAY THIS WEEK WITH
NEW ARTISTES—NEW ARTISTES

DARLEY & MAY

Brilliant Comedy Sketch Artistes in A Screaming Farcial Scene.

THE AWAKENING
LAST WEEK OF
ALEX VINCENT
The Tramp Musician.
CLEMENT MAY

The famous Dickensonnian Artiste in Scenes and Characters from the works of Chas. Dickens.

THE ANIMA ED WAR GAZETTE
Showing actual Scenes from the Seat of War
SEE OUR STAR FILM THIS WEEK.
THE IRON-MAN
In Two Parts.
TIME & PRICES AS USUAL.
Soldiers and Sailors Half Price to 2nd and 3rd Seats.
PLAN AT MARCKS & Co.
A Fully Licensed Bar Under European Management.

PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE

TO-NIGHT! TWICE!! TO-NIGHT!!!

At 6-30 & 10 At 6-30 & 10 p. m.

THE ENORMOUSLY SUCCESSFUL PANTOMIME REVUE

ROBINSON CRUSOE

A HURRICANE OF LAUGHTER!
A STORM OF APPLAUSE!!
A TIDAL WAVE OF APPRECIATION!!!
HAVE YOU SEEN IT?
IF NOT—WHY NOT?
IF SO, COME AGAIN.

Don't be told afterwards that you have missed a good thing—book your seats—do it now!

YOU HAVE ONLY THREE MORE CHANCES
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
ANIMATED PICTURES OF
BOMBAY RACES

Were you on the course Last Saturday?
Then come and see yourself on the Screen!
The finish of the Byculla Cup.
The Elite and Fashion of Bombay in the Paddock.

ON THURSDAY, FEB. 25th.
WE PRESENT FOR THE FIRST TIME ON ANY STAGE A NEW REVUSICAL COMEDY
Entitled
THE GIRL IN THE MUSIC SHOP

A Combination of Revue and Musical Comedy introducing the latest, wittics, and most tuneful songs and duets from the London Revues.

Do not try to endure that nerve-racking cough. Zymole Trokeys will stop it and remove the irritation. They dispel hoarseness and strengthen the throat. E-7

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.

HOME OF THE CELEBRITIES.

Under constructive state for decorative get-up

CINEMA FILMS For Sale or Hire.

	Ft.		Ft.
Belgium at Bay	400	Cymbelline	2200
Ruins of Termonde	450	Drake's Love Story	2325
Fall of Antwerp	350	Fighting Chaplain	1009
With the Belgium Army	680	Julius Ceasar	1000
Battle of Lebekke	600	Facing the Footlights	2964
Defence of Alost	600	The Strength of Man	2000
In the Firing Line	400		
Defenders of the Empire	450		

The above were specially selected for the Royal Opera House, but as the get-up for decoration and Cinema presentation has not been completed they are offered to outsiders in Bombay or up-country.

Indian Princes possessing Cinema Machine for standard size films will find the above suitable for instruction with amusement for their children and families.

All communications should be addressed to:—

THE PROPRIETOR,
Royal Opera House, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£465,000

Head Office: Grace Church Street, London E.C

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

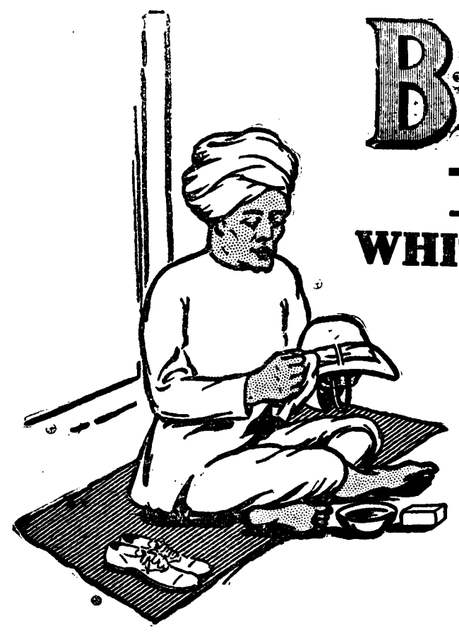
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
63, Church Gate Street.



Bon Ami

THE CLEANER FOR

WHITE HATS & SHOES

Other compounds only paint *over* the dirt. Bon Ami is an absorbent mineral soap which dissolves the dirt out of the canvas, restoring the original new appearance.

CHEAP & LASTING!

Full size cake 9½ oz. .. As. 6 Half size cake .. As. 3

Stocks held by :—

D. C. Oomrigar & Co., Princess St. D. D. Baria, Abdul Rehman St. Madon Sons & Co., Abdul Rehman St.
L. Motiram & Sons., Abdul Rehman St. Dinshaw Namdar & Co., Crawford Market.

Sole Agents:

TOTHILL SHARP & Co., Ltd.,
P. O. Box 191, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 21. Varela	Denne	Basrah Feb. 13.
Feb. 22. Bahrein	Bounet	Colombo Feb. 17.
Mandasan Maru	Harie	Manila Feb. 4.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 21. Palamcotta	Downing	Durban.
Maur	Campbell	Bangkok.

The following vessels entered the Docks for loading yesterday.

Steamers	Dunera	for	Persian Gulf Ports.
,,	Sudrie	for	Red Sea Ports.
,,	Bahrein	for	Do.
,,	Caledonia	for	London.
,,	Alesia	for	London and Hull.
,,	Argyle	for	London & Liverpool.
Mandasan Maru		for	Japan.

The following vessels received their port clearances on Saturday

Steamer	Palamcotta	for	Durban.
,,	Maur	for	Bangkok.

S. S. Varela:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer, Varela, 1,932 tons, Captain G. Denne, arrived here on Sunday from Basrah, having left that port on the 13th instant, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Bahrein:—The steamer Bahrein, 1,402 tons, Captain P. Bonnet, arrived here on Monday from Colombo in ballast.

S. S. Mandasan Maru:—The steamer Mandasan Maru 3,245 tons, Captain S. Harie, arrived here on Monday from Manila, having left that port on the 4th instant empty.

S. S. Asturian:—The steamer Asturian, 2,069 tons, Captain A. Hilditch, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Ikoma Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Ikoma Maru, left Moji for Bombay on the 21st instant, and will arrive here on 20th March.

S. S. Rangoon Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Rangoon Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Hongkong on the 20th instant.

S. S. Tosan Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Tosan Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 20th and due here on the 24th instant.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Salsette with the outward mails of the 6th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 11 a.m. on Friday next.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Monday, Feb. 22nd, 1915.

Abydos	Davis	G. M. Carsum & Co
Asturian	Hilditch	K. N. & Co
Budrie	Evans	T. M. & Co
Bombay Maru	Kurozumi	N. Y. Kaisha
Chinkou	Reddock	M. M. & Co
Egyptian (Transport)	Paur	T. M. & Co
Lawoe	Smith	Dada Miya Khandwarni

VICTORIA DOCK.

Daisai Maru	Paine	H. A. G. Hoosein
Dumra	Hobday	B. I. S. N Co
Nurani	Thomson	P. M. & C
Sardar	Ockerji	P. G. S. N. Co
Shibetoro Maru	Nareta	N. Y. Kaisha
Linga	Cutbush	M. M & Co
Vita	Carmmock	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Caledonia	Dowell	P & O. Co
Massillia	Thomson	W. & A. G. & Co
Nubia	Garwood	P. & O. S. N Co

H. W. P. D.

Subarmati	Sabudin	B. S N. Co.
Irrawadi	Goolam	
Bahaudin	Ahmed	

M W. D D.

New Zealand (Transport)	Paine	M M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Argyle	Wood	T. M. & Co
Braunfels	Northcote	Prize Vessel
Bahrein	Bounet	
Dunera	Dickinson	B. I. S. N. Co
Clan Gordon	Walker	J. F. & Co
Elesia	Green	W & A. G. & Co
Gallia	McIntyre	J. M. & Co
Hejaz	Gray	A. S. N. & Co
Mandasan Maru	Harie	
Quilloa	Warrington	B. I. S. N. Co
Steinturm	Wilson	
Subadar	Crebbin	B. I. S. N. Co
Sildra	F. Bryn	The Bombay Co
Ujina	Abbot	B. I. S. N Co
Umeta	Moxon	B. I. S. N. Co
Varsova	Sharpe	B. I. S. N. Co.
Varela	Denne	B. I. S. N. Co

EXPORTS.

Feb. 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia (s) 100 bales cotton yarn, D. Mahadevi and Co.; 95 bales oily cotton, Jamnadas Parbhudas and Co.; 640 cwts. cotton seed cake, Breul and Co.; 2 cases chutney, Merwanjee Poonjiaji and Sons; 28 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 5,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Brothers; 30 bales wool, L. Goculdas; 145 bales wool, B. Harbhum; 12 bales cotton, G. Madhawji and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia (s) 100 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia (s) 4,002 cwts. groundnuts, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

Egyptian Transport (s) 250 tons manganese ore, The Central India Mining Co.; 250 bales cotton, 500 cwts. linseed, 3,100 cwts. poppy seed, 12,997 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 3,001 cwts. groundnuts, 4,000 cwts. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Chinkoa (s) 156 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 52 bales hemp, D. M. Doongajee and Co.; 275 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.; 100 bales hemp, K. Visram and Co.

FOR HULL.

New Zealand Transport (s) 300 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.; 1,948 cwts. myrabolums, Kalliandas Brothers.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

New Zealand Transport (s) 750 tons manganese ore, The Central India Mining Co.

FOR VALETTA.

Caledonia (s) 10 bales cotton twist Sassoon J. David & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Nurani (s) 706 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru (s) 37 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 450 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.
Shibetoro Maru (s) 75 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Bombay Maru (s) 800 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Bombay Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Bombay Maru (s) 450 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Bombay Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bombay Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay Maru (s) 200 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 20 cwts. angoor, Allarakhia Abdoola and Co.; 375 cwts. myrabolums, M. Nagsee.

Nubia (s) 250 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 100 bales cotton twist, M. B. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton twist, W. H. Brady and Co.; 50 cwts. gum olibanum, E. Mohomed; 13 cwts. jardaloo, Cheungtai; 102 cwts. angoor, Shamjee Hansraj and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bombay Maru (s) 300 bales cotton twist, Tata, Sons and Co.

FOR TAMSUI.

Nubia (s) 50 cases opium, P. and O. S. N. Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Argyll from Calcutta, Agents—Turner Morrison and Co. 5,610 tons coal.

S. S. Sildra from Calcutta, Agents—The Bombay Co. 5,228 tons coal.

S. S. Umeta from Rangoon, Agents—M. M. & Co. 102,878 bags rice, 1,550 cases candles, 9 baskets carpets and shirts, 2 bales cottton, 500 bags oorid.

S. S. Vita from Busreh. Agents—M. M. & Co. 11 tins pearls, 31 bundles specie, 62 bundles wool, 114 carboys rosewater, 51 bundles 1 case sharkfins, 600 baskets 39 bags dates, 409 bags raisins, 15 bags pistas, 13 bags almonds, 9 bags a seed, 10 bags figs, 36 bundles m. roots, 1 bundle skin, 5,288 bags sugar, 279 pieces teakblocks.

S. S. Daisai Maru from Singapore and Colombo Agents—Haji Ajam Goolam Hoosein & Co. 13,740 pieces 200 bundles planks, 7,238 pieces planks and scantlings, 1,211 pieces sleepers, 3,702 pieces poonah and saraga wood, 30 pieces logs, 3,420 bundles rattans, 228 bags betelnuts, 30 bags nutmegs, 590 bags arrecanuts, 299 bags white rice, 188 bags dammarbutu, 725 bags sugar, 500 rebbins poonac, 55 cases, 343 half chests tea, 290 cases beer, 130 cases pine apples, 36 plates zinc, 11 bundles gunnies, 4 half chests maize 204 bales printing paper, 25 cases cotton goods, 53 cases tissues.

S. S. Massilia from Liverpool Agents W. & A. Graham & Co. 4 cases 1,860 bags soda ash, 32 casks 7 barrels silicate of soda, 80 drums sodium sulphide, 36 drums chloride of lalium, 250 drums 2 cases caustic soda, 70 d. bags alum, 118 cases glycerin, 16 casks aniline salt, 38 casks 80 drums magnasium chloride, 60 kegs 325 bags epsom salt, 80 drums bleaching powder, 550 bundles buckets, 234 cases 463 crates bottles, 75 cases 414 hogshed ale, 1 hog shed 102 cases stout, 26 cases rum, 76 cases wine, 25 cases beer, 1,506 cases 2 casks 7 hog shed whisky, 12 casks green oil, 21 casks 221 barrels 25 drums lubricating oil, 10 drum colza oil, 200 kegs 22 cases 178 casks paint, 40 drums turpentine, 30 drums 4 cases varnish, 124 cases medicines, 1,963 bundles copper sheets, 550 bales newspaper, 283 bales 5 cases paper, 2 cases 95 bales printing paper, 6 cases cocoa, 153 cases biscuits, 55 cases corn flour, 60 bags farina, 16 kegs grease, 24 runlets coal tar, 91 cases toilet soap, 205 cases 3,738 boxes 42 barrels 225 drums 60 kegs soap, 1,979 cases 1,220 bales cotton goods, 296 cases 665 bales cotton yarn, 15 cases cotton and woollen goods, 9 cases linengoods, 7 cases cotton and silk goods, 3 cases cotton and linen goods, 2 cases silk goods, 2 cases silk yarn, 5 bales cotton rope, 22 bales canvas, 11 cases jute cloth, 60 d bags starch, 10 bales tobacco, 3 cases cigarettes, 4 cases 8 bales woollen goods.

S. S. Asturian from Liverpool Agents—K. Nixon & Co. 3 cases drugs, 9 crates patent medicines, 12 drums sulphide of sodium, 886 drums caustic soda, 220 drums magnesium chloride, 74 drums calcium chloride. 80 bags borax, 510 bags soda ash, 1,178 bags bicarb soda, 622 kegs soda crystal, 60 cases carbonates of amonia, 120 barrel green coppera, 450 boxes window glass 102 cases bottled beer, 100 cases gin, 1,184 cases brandy, 6 barrels lubricating oil, 1,322 kegs 28 cases paint, 10 bundles oepper sheets, 50 bundles y. metal sheets, 1 case, c. perfumery, 4 bales paper, 150 bales news paper, 1 case spirit varnish, 5 cases varnish, 304 drums oil, 41 cases grape nuts, 33 cases biscuits, 125 cases oats, 5 bags bees wax, 20 bags cummin, 600 crates 200 cases 150 boxes glass bottles, 23 casks tallow, 5 cases toilet soap, 51 cases 1,725 boxes 4 barrels 32 drums soap, 490 cases 507 bales cotton goods, 7 bales 4 cases woollen goods, 6 bales cotton and woollen, 2 cases cotton and silk goods, 1 case linen goods, 6 cases cotton rope, 69 cases 399 bales cotton yarns, 12 cases 9 bales tobacco.

S.V.P. PENS
GUARANTEED

BRITAIN'S BEST GOLDEN METAL PEN

Does not corrode or break and helps to give strength & character to the writing

SIX ANNAS PER BOX

Made by Macniven & Cameron, Ltd., and sold by stationers & dealers throughout India & the East

ARRIVALS BY THE MAIL.

The following passengers arrived in Bombay by the mail steamer Caledonia on Saturday:—

Mrs. Pearse Infnt. child and nurse; Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins; Mrs. H. F. Dunlop and child; Mr. A. W. Burgess and Mrs. and child; Miss Burgess; Mr. E. J. Owens; Mr. J. B. Meyers; Mr. J. G. Campbell and Mrs. Campbell and 2 infants; Dr. M. M. Brown; Miss N. Hadley; Mr. J. Wilson; Mr. J. T. and Mrs. Calvert; Mr and Mrs. A. Ericson; 2 children and infant; Mrs. St. J. Croley; nurse and infant; Mrs. Parker; Mr. Semetirade; Mr. B. and Mrs. Greig; Mrs. H. B. Allen; Bishop Trower; Mrs. H. C. Hamilton; and 2 Misses Hamilton; Mrs. Chas Baker; Mrs. Martin; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Nichard; 2 infants and nurse; Mrs. Hepper; Mr. J. K. Fox; Miss Battye; Miss N. Battye; Mr. S. Anderson; Mr. W. A. Bradbury; Mr. E. Buck; Mr. J. Lyon Rev. G E. Roper; Mr. J. Preston; Miss Furneaux; Mrs. O. Marshall; Mrs. Pantin; Mrs. R. Harwood; Mrs. A. M. and Miss A. E. Ward; Miss M. Murtagh; Major and Mrs. Bangh; child; Miss Mann; Mr. W. A. Moore; Rev. H. Wright; Mr. E. Petiocochino; Mrs. T. Voice Mr Alikhan; Mrs. Obbard; Mr. P. Dewar; Mr. J. B. Lloyd; Mr. H. Wynne; Mrs. A. B. Longden and infant; Mrs. Kersey; Miss Dixon; Mr. Geo. Helm; Dr H. D. Moore; Khote; Mrs. Baker's Nurse; Mr. J. D. Milne; Mrs. Lall, infant and child and Mr. H. Nurse; Mr. H. Mullineaux; Mr. H. Richards; Mr. W. Brown; Master D. Downing; Master J. Hacker; Mrs. M. B. Wilson child and infant; Lt. Col. Prasad; Capt. G. C. Hall Lt. Col. Anderson; Lt. Col. G. Fooks Lt Col. Fearnside, Mrs M. Sherwin; Mr. J. Fleming; Mrs. Fox; Mr. L. A. Horward; Mr W. Spindler; Mr. J. G. Frost; Mr. W. Bathgate; Mr. N. Atmaam; Miss M. Betheton; Mr. G. Sandhi; Miss M. D. Payne; Mr J. A. Scarr; Mrs. G. A. Dale; Mr. A. P. How; Miss N F. Dale; ML. C. Haslewood; Mr. Robertson; Mr. J. Winter; Mr. C. W. Kenyon; Maharaja of Rikanir; Capt. Raj K. R. Singh; Margal of Kishaigarh; 2 A. D. Cs.; May Thakur Singh.

ANCHOR LINE S. S. OLYMPIA.

The following passengers arrived in Bombay by the mail steamer Caledonia on Saturday:—

The Anchor Line s.s. Olympia is due here on the morning of the 23rd instant with the following passengers:—

Lt. Col. K. R. Campbell, Mr. J. R. Firth, Mrs. Firth, Mr. M. Y. Grant, Miss M. Grant Miss A. C. King, Mrs. T. G. Peacocke, Miss G. L. Riddell, Mr. D. Robertson, Mrs. F. E. Thornton, Mrs. E. G. Turner Infant, and Nurse.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 21st February 1915.

Means of observations, taken at 0, a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr	29.902	Inches
Temperature of Air	74.2	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	64.5	"
Dew Point	58.4	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.569	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy —10	0.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	86.9	"
Minimum do. do.	64.3	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE,ENE,NNW,NW.NNW.	
movement of Wind from mid night to midnight	173	Miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in	Feb.	h. m.	ft in
M.	22	m 3 5	24 11	22	m 9 52	18
		4 56a	23 11		9 49a	22 6
Tu.	23	m 3 37	24 1	23	m 10 59	19 2
		0 58a	23 10			
W.	24	m 4 59	23 4	24	m 1 29	22 10
		0 10a	24 8		0 44a	19 2
Th.	25	m 7 11	23 1	25	m 3 6	22 1
		9 44a	25 9		2 9a	18 7
F.	26	m 8 47	23 10	26	m 3 42	21 0
		10 13a	26 9		3 0a	17 9
S.	27	m 9 42	25 0	27	m 4 14	19 11
		10 41a	27 9		3 45a	16 11
Su.	28	m 10 28	26 2	28	m 4 44	18 2
		11 10a	28 7		4 27a	16 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Feb.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 22 (Monday)	,, 7h. 3m.	,, 6h. 41m
,, 23 (Tuesday)	,, 7h. 2m.	,, 6h. 42m
,, 24 (Wednesday)	,, 7h. 2m.	,, 6h. 42m
,, 25 (Thursday)	,, 7h. 1m.	,, 6h. 42m
,, 26 (Friday)	,, 7h. 1m.	,, 6h. 43m
,, 27 (Saturday)	,, 7h. 0m.	,, 6h. 43m
,, 28 (Sunday)	,, 7h. 0m.	,, 6h. 44m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1915, Feb. 14th, 10h. 1.0m. a.m. First Quarter 1915, Feb. 22nd, 8h. 28-8m. a.m. Full Moon, 1915, Feb. 2nd, 0h. 2-6m. a.m. Last Quarter 1915 Feb. 6th, 8h. 57-8m. p.m.

Children make faces when you suggest castor oil or pills. No wonder. So would you. Why not give them Kasagra, the palatable laxative So good, they'll want more. D-7

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 22.

Raintall continued in Bengal and Assam where nearly general rain has fallen.

The chief amounts are:—Sibsagar, Gauhati and Shillong one inch, Silchar and Chairapunji three-quarters.

Temperature is now in slight degrees or more below the normal in the Central Provinces and over a large part of northeast India. The disturbance in the northwest is not likely to give any rainfall of importance.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in Bengal and Assam.

Earthquake report:—A shock of slight intensity at its origin about 800 miles away was recorded on the Simla Seismograph at 20 hours 20 minutes yesterday.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 22nd February, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the north Punjab and normal or in defect elsewh re. Temperature has risen and is normal during the day but continues in slight defect at night.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature continues in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen but is still generally in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Night temperature continues in defect; day temperature has risen slightly but is still below normal except at the coast stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature continues in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature has risen and is in excess in the north Konkan during the day but continues generally in slight defect at night.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded in south Hyderabad and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is generally in defect.

General Remarks.—No rainfall has been reported. Conditions continue slightly unsettled in north-west India, Skies, however, have nearly cleared in that region. Temperature continues to rise in north-west India. It is in defect in the central parts of the country, the United Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, Kathiawar, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

Dry weather is likely generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 22nd of February, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	62.9	52.6	87	5.57		—3.50
Do. (21st)	70.3	55.0	86	0.28	5.57	—3.40
Jask	77.0	64.3	86	0.40		—2.69
Muskat	76.4	65.3	71	3.17		0.39
PUNJAB—						
Multan	80.3	47.1	32	0.32		—0.57
Rawalpindi	67.5	39.4	82	2.85		2.16
Lahore	74.6	42.2	85	3.61		1.30
Hissar	75.0	42.4	52	2.47		
Ambala	72.7	45.3	75	3.76		—0.59
Delhi	?	?	?	7.66		5.44
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	75.6	48.0	63	4.08		2.80
Mainpuri	74.0	47.3	73	2.09		0.10
Jhansi	75.7	47.5	51	1.87		0.48
Cawnpore	74.4	48.5	69	1.06		0.22
Allahabad	72.6	46.1	51	2.32		0.47
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	82.8	42.6	52	0.59		—0.21
Karachi	76.7	57.3	70	0.66		—0.49
Ajmer	73.8	42.7	65	2.47		1.46
Jalpore	79.3	46.0	62	1.26		0.20
Kotah	77.0	50.0	46	4.72		4.00
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	81.0	44.0	37	0.16		—0.21
Dwarka	80.7	57.3	67	0.46		—0.16
Veraval	84.8	52.3	31	0.68		0.24
Rajkot	82.1	41.1	15	0.41		—0.03
Bhavnagar Para	82.8	47.4	51	0.06		—0.37
Surat	85.0	51.9	45	0.70		0.39
Ahmedabad	83.9	55.7	21	0		—0.33
Deesa	83.8	45.9	31	0.57		0.12
Neemuch	74.6	40.4	32	3.96		3.20
Indore	79.9	44.6	33	1.51		0.71
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	73.8	43.5	46	1.41		—0.63
Saugor	73.4	51.2	29	1.34		—0.53
Hoshangabad	78.1	48.0	31	2.44		0.07
Khandwa	81.4	43.9	31	1.75		0.72
Akola	85.5	49.7	18	1.60		0.03
Amraoati	83.8	56.1	19	1.60		—0.08
Nagpur	82.6	48.5	29	3.45		1.50
Chanda	80.1	51.6	47	1.89		0.50
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.9	66.6	69	0.48		—0.08
Ratnagiri	91.5	64.3	69	0.48		—0.21
Mormugao	84.9	68.3	82	1.43		0.24
Karwar	84.6	63.1	92	5.69		3.76
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	83.3	44.6	28	3.22		2.40
Ahmednagar	85.6	47.0	21	1.96		0.69
Poona	87.6	49.3	46	0.61		—0.51
Sholapur	90.8	57.8	29	4.87		3.37
Bijapur	89.8	58.8	30	4.71		3.48
Belgaum	88.7	53.8	42	4.84		2.90
Ahmedabad	84.1	57.0	22	2.04		0.86
Nizamabad (Indur).	84.4	56.3	37	2.05		0.96
Hyderabad	87.9	65.6	37	0.90		—0.56
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.0	70.8	74	3.61		0.24
Calicut	89.0	75.1	82	7.03		4.20
Cochin	91.5	76.7	79	13.35		6.20
Colombo	89.1	73.9	93	19.69		—6.20
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	87.3	71.2	90	4.09		—2.52
Bellary	98.0	70.5	60	2.91		0.67
Cuddapah	100.1	73.3	76	3.68		—1.13
Madras	89.1	73.3	87	24.41		4.18
Banzalore	92.8	64.8	78	2.14		—1.50
Coimbatore	93.1	71.2	84	4.01		—1.25
Trichinopoly	95.8	74.3	75	5.54		—3.32
Negapatam	87.5	74.8	78	18.70		—10.40

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay, Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., Standard Time on the 22nd February, 1915, was 30.114 inches

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

85-37, APOLLO STREET,

COMMERCIAL:

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

London, Feb, 20th.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	
June	**15/3**
July-September	**14/9**
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and	
Karachi June.	**15/4 1/2**
July-September.	**14/10 1/2**
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
June.	**18**
July-September	**16/7 1/2**
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and	
Karachi June.	**18 1 1/2**
July-September.	**16/9**

(By our commercial correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL.

	M.J.	J.A.	O.N.	J.F.16
19th Feb. Close	4.87½	4.96	5.07¼	5.14¼
20th Feb. Open	4.85	4.94	5.05	5.12
20th Feb. Close	4.86½	4.95	5.06	5.12½
	— 1	— 1	— 1½	— 2

EGYPTIAN

	May.	July.	Nov.	Jan.
19th Feb. Close	6.90	7.09	7.39	7.51
20th Feb. Open	..	..	..	..
20th Feb. Close	6.92	7.11	7.41	7.53
	— 2 pl. 2	pl. 2	pl. 2	pl. 2

NEW YORK.

	Mch.	May.	Oct.
18th Feb. Close.	8.49	8.73	9.18
19th Feb. Close	8.40	8.64	9.08
20th Feb. Close	8.38	8.63	9.08
	— 2	— 1	..

NEW ORLEANS.

	Mch	May.
18th Feb. Close.	8.12	8.41
19th Feb. Close	8.02	8.32
20th Feb. Close	8.02	8.30
	..	— 2

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON

Feb. 22.

The market has again ruled very steady throughout the day and Good M. G. Broach advanced Rs. 2.

A fair business was done in forward contracts in Good Broach, March, Fine Broach, April, and in Khangaum Akolas for March and May.

Ready cotton was in moderate demand.

We quote:—

Good M. G. Broach (March)	209
Fully Good Bengal (March)	141
Fine M. G. Bengal (March)	152
Fine M. G. Kamgaum Akolas (March)	166
Fully Good Bengal (January 1916)	178

ARRIVALS.

20th Feb. 1915

	Bales.
Khandeish	2,067
Central India	2,594
Barsi & Nagpur	479
Berar	3,063
Central Provinces	1,126
Dhollera	766
Broach	259
Compta & Dharwar	100
Westerns	..
Bengal & N. W. Provinces	2,053
Sind	545
Total....	12,961
Total for 2 days	27,345
" to date since 1st Sept. 1914..	8,78,146
" same time last season	17,33,581

ARRIVALS OF COTTON PRODUCE AND PRINCIPAL FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY.

	Day's Total.	2 Days.	Since 1st Jan. 1915	Same period last year.
	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.
Cotton	12,961 Cwts.	27,345	638,520 Cwts.	843,100 Cwts.
Wheat	8,944	14,980	314,228	326,929
Linseed	2,469	3,827	52,859	200,471
Rap, Rai, Mustard-Seeds	1,281	1,482	47,693	13,928
Gingellyseed	2,042	4,889	133,162	518,872
Poppyseed	..	..	161	2,041
Groundnut	4,383	5,911	245,849	437,144
Castorseed	2,588	12,745	152,817	223,224
Rice	107,575	115,010	699,022	433,076
Myrabollams	..	1,202	124,759	153,684
Cottonseed	15,519	23,270	650,603	1,302,476
Mowraseed	39	30	10,589	8,904
Gram	1,609	3,504	49,715	50,593
Joowari	1,923	6,003	159,255	225,817
Barley	..	..	8,601	3,403
Maize	..	153	1,647	429

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-32d. to 15 March.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 2 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. 4 m-s. do	1s. 4 3-8d.
Francs 3 m-s. do	173 nominal.
60 d-s. Hongkong	129½.
Do. Shanghai	164.
60 d-s. Yokohama	146½ to 147.

BULLION.

We quote:—

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-10-0
Autralian do	24-0-0
Bombay do	24-0-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-13-0
English Dragons	15-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	59-10-0

SHARE MARKET.

The Cotton Mill share market stood almost steady to-day and a fair amount of work was recorded in them though the chief centre of activity was noticeable in Tata Iron an, Steel shares.

In Mill shares Davids stood unchanged at Rs. 507½. Fazulbhai at Rs. 362½, Centrals at Rs. 1,735, Swadeshi at Rs. 1,350 and Kohinoors at Rs. 655.

Madhavji stood firm at Rs. 1,065 end Finlays were in demand at Rs. 242½, Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 167½, Crecent at Rs. 87½ and Bombay Cotton ordinary at Rs. 117½.

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 1,200 x.d. and preference were in demand at Rs 1,147½ x.d.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 89 and Rs. 90. Deferred opened at Rs. 180 and a few shares changed hands at this rate, but later on they gradually declined and closed at Rs. 174 buyers.

Sialkot Narowal Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 31 and Rs. 31½.

Tapti Valley Ry. shares were quoted at Rs. 580 and Amritsar Patti at Rs. 158. Sind Light Ry. shares changed hand at Rs. 170.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 208 for cash.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares were firm at Rs. 850 for cash.

Bombay Electric Tram Preference shares were quoted at Rs. 172 x.d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 92 and Rs. 92½.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (long-dated) were quoted at Rs. 98 3/8.

WHEAT.

The wheat prospects up-country continue favourable for the new crops, the good rains which have fallen in the Punjab and United Provinces having had a beneficial effect, and a larger output may now be expected than the last official reports estimated. The local market is steady and though there has not been a great demand for export, prices are more likely to rise further than decline. Weather conditions have been unfavourable for harvesting in the Argentine, and there is every probability that the movement of the crops will be considerably delayed. This factor is certain to be reflected in a demand for near shipments from this country. For this reason the market is not likely to give way locally, for a month or two at any rate. Whiet Pessi (85 per cent. soft white) Apr.-May is quoted at Rs. 7/8 per cent. railway delivery terms, and White Delhi for the same period at about five annas less. Hard red (50 per cent.) ready is firm at Rs. 43/8, bazaar terms: Yellow Hard (50 per cent.) ready at Rs. 48. The tone generally is very steady.

GOVERNMENT OFFER TO PURCHASE MALWA OPIUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 22.

The Government of India has announced the offer to purchase 5600 chests of Malwa opium during the coming spring provided opium of the quality required is forthcoming at reasonable prices. In the notice announcing the offer the Government state that the general procedure will be that adopted in the case of purchases made in 1913. One object of the purchase will be to provide legitimate outlet for accumulated stocks and therefore opium of recent production will be mainly or wholly excluded.

LATE DR. THIBAUT'S INDIAN PROPERTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 22.

At the Allahabad High Court to-day Sir Henry Richards, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Banerji granted Letters of Administration to the Indian estate of late Dr. Thibaut, formerly Principal, Muir Central College, Allahabad, and latterly Registrar of the Calcutta University, who died recently in Germany. The question arose whether the applicant, a son of the deceased and two surviving children were Germans or British subjects. Mr. Sorabji, who appeared for the applicant, adduced proofs to show that they were British subjects and the Administration was granted.

P. W. D, SUBORDINATE SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your "Notes of the Day" you commented on the increase of pay granted to the I.C.S., owing to certain hardships caused by the war and you drew attention to the care of their lesser fortunate brethren of the Forests and Police.

May I draw your attention to the shabby treatment meted out to the subordinate public works men? These subordinates draw pay at the rates found reasonable in 1859! To remedy this state of affairs a provision was made in this year's budget to grant them a better wage. This provision is being allowed to lapse. Further words are useless.—Yours, etc.

L. C. E.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

PLEADER SUSPENDED.

THE GOVERNMENT PLEADER v. YESHWANT NARAYAN KAMAT ADARKAR.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

This was an application under the High Court's disciplinary jurisdiction, made by the Government Pleader alleging that the opponent pleader, Yeshwant Narayan Kamat Adarkar had been guilty of misbehaviour, that his conduct was highly reprehensible, and that therefore he was unfit to continue as a member of the Bar.

The opponent pleader, Yeshwant, is aged 73, at present practising at Vengurla in the Ratnagiri District and is a pleader of about 35 years' standing. He had been Sub-Government pleader in the Vengurla Court for 35 years.

One Dadu Shivram Gurav sent a telegram to the District Magistrate of Ratnagiri informing him that the sub-inspector of Vengurla wrongfully detained him in his office from 2 to 10 p.m. without food; abused him and his relatives, and did other illegal acts and therefore he requested the District Magistrate's protection in the matter.

The District Magistrate, Mr. A. R. Bonus, on inquiry found that the allegations in the said telegram were false, and were made with a view to get into trouble the Sub-Inspector and that the telegram was sent at the instigation of Ramkrishna Yeshwant Adarkar, son of the opponent pleader. The District Magistrate gave sanction to prosecute Dadu and Ramkrishna, under sections 182 and 211 I.P.C. for giving false information with intent to cause a public servant to use his lawful powers to the injury of another person, and abetment of the same. The case was heard before Mr. A. R. Gulvadi, First Class Magistrate of Ratnagiri, who convicted both the accused and held that the accused, Ramkrishna and his father, Yeshwant, were the originators of the false telegram in question, and of the false complaint made nominally by the first accused, as Dadu was a mere puppet in their hands, inasmuch as he was an illiterate servant of theirs. In that case Yeshwant appeared as a witness on behalf of the defence, where he made a statement that he drafted the telegram.

In cross-examination it was found that Yeshwant's knowledge of English was not such that he could have drafted the said telegram. In appeal, the Sessions Judge, Mr. M. B. Taiyabji, also came to the conclusion that Yeshwant and his son combined to get the Sub-Inspector into trouble. He then called upon the present opponent to show cause why his misconduct should not be reported to the High Court. Though the notice of the above order was served on the said pleader, he did not appear nor make any representation in the matter before the Sessions Judge. Thereupon on 11th August, 1914, he reported the matter to the High Court.

Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments, held that the conduct of the opponent was highly reprehensible as a pleader. Notice was served upon the opponent by their Lordships but he had not a single word of explanation to give. The matter charged against him was serious, and it was proved that he was totally unfit to hold the office of a pleader. As he had furnished no explanation their Lordships might infer that the accusation was true. His attitude was one which was quite intolerable. The Pleader must submit his Sanad to the Registrar of the High Court, and must cease to practise as a pleader. He should submit an explanation of his conduct, and if he could satisfy their Lordships that the charges made against him were not substantiated, the prohibition against his practising as a pleader should be reconsidered.

The Government Pleader appeared in support of the application and Mr. A. G. Desai appeared for the opponent pleader.

PRIZE COURT.

PERSIAN OR TURKISH SHIP.

THE S. S. KARADENIZ.

SOCRATES ATYCHIDES.—Claimant.

(Before Mr. Juseice Macleod.)

This was a case before his Lordship as Prize Judge, in which the claimant laid claim to the defendant ship, on the ground that the ship at the time of its capture by the Government was a Persian ship and was therefore not liable to seizure as a Prize.

Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Mirza appeared for the claimant.

The Hon. the Advocate-General and Mr. Nicholson appeared for the Government.

The claimant was a Greek christian born at Constantinople, and resided and carried on business in partnership with others at Constantinople. His firm owned a fleet of seven steamers, which plied in the Black Sea and other places. The claimant alleged that he wasr a Persian subject by virtue of a firman from the Shah of Persia. The defendant ship was up to the 15th August, 1914, owned by a Turkish Company called Sier Sepain; which was controlled by an officer of the Ottoman Government, and it was admitted by the Captain of the ship, that the company was practicallyr a department of the Ottoman Government. On the 15th August 1914 the Seir Sepain Company transferred the ship to the claimant in Constantinople, the ship being changed to Hamadan. The ship at the time of the transfer was on the high seas proceeding from Hodeidah to Bombay and it arrived in Bombay on the 19th August, flying the Turkish flag. This flag was subsequently changed, and the Persian flag was hoisted, and this fact became known to the rPort Officer on 21st August. On the 26th August the Port Officer addressed a letter to the Master inquiring about the change of flag. On the 26th September the Persian Consul wrote to the Port Officer intimating that the Persian Consul at Constantinople had certified that the ship belonged to a Persian subject. On the 27th September the Port Officer replied declining to recognize the altered nationality of the ship tillr the ship's papers including the Register had been produced. On the 28th September the Master called on the Port Officer and was asked to cable for the ship's Register. However neither the Register nor deed of sale had been produced; nor did the master ask for a port clearance. On the 1st November, 1914 there was a notification in the "Gazette" announcing the declaration of war between England and Turkey, and on the 7th November the Government of Bombay wrote to the Persian Consul threatening to detain the ship. The rPersian Consul replied the same day informing the Government that the Persian Consul General had informed him of the change of the ship's nationality, that it had been sold to a well-known Persian Line, that the Register of the ship had been written for and asking the Government to stay their hands for some time to afford an opportunity to the owner to prove the true nationality of the ship. On the 13th November the ship was seized; and on the 25th November writ for condemnation of the ship was issued. On the 13th January the present claim was filed. The Captain had in his evidence stated that the crew were Civil Servants of the Ottoman Government and they had instructions to remain in charge of the ship till a new crew had been sent out. A new crew of Greeks had recently been substituted. The petition of the claimant stated that the deed of sale was in the archives of the British Embassy at Constantinople, and a letter from the British Consul at Constantinople confirming that fact, and expressing inability to supply the sale deed was produced. The claimant contended that no enemy subjects had any interest in the ship that its seizure was unjustifiable, and claimed damages to the extent of Rs. 1,40,500 for the unlawful seizure. The answer to the petition denied that the claimant was a Persian subject and denied that there was any valid and bona-fide transfer of the ship to the claimant. The Government denied any liability to pay damages and prayed for condemnation of the ship asr a lawful prize on the ground that it belonged to the enemy.

The Advocate-General said that the first question was whether the claimant was a Persian subject and the onus of proving that would be on him. The test of nationality in prize cases was commercial domicile; and if he wars carrying on business at Constantinople he was a Turkish subject. (Halsbury Vol. 23 p. 288). The second question was whether there was a valid transfer to the claimant. In order to show that it must be shown that the formalities of Turkish Law had been complied with. Further it must be shown that the transfer of the ship to the claimant was a bona-fide transfer; and in this connection it must be remembered that the former owners were the Turkish Government, that at the time of the alleged transfer the ship was nearing Bombay and that war was undoubtedly contemplated by the Turkish Government on the 15th August. The transferee was resident and carrying on business in Constantinople, where he was directly under the thumb of the Turkish Government; and the crew were servants of the Turkish Government and they were to remain on the ship after the transfer. The Advocate-General contended that in order to effect a sale there must be delivery and there was no delivery in this case. The final question was that of damages and this could be more conveniently dealt with after the main issue had been decided. The Advocate-General then raised the issues (1) whether the claimant was at the date of the alleged transfer and at the date of the capture a Persian subject (2) whether there was a valid transfer of the ship to the claimant prior to the capture, (3) whether the capture was not lawful. Several other issues dealing with the question of damages were also raised.

His Lordship intimated that after the Advocate-General had proved that the ship was Turkish, the onus of proving issues (1) and (2) would be upon the claimant.

The Advocate-General: That is admitted, my Lord. I shall read the evidence.

After the evidence of the Captain and the 1st officer had been read Mr. Inverarity opened the case for the claimant. He said that for the determination of issue (2) they must have some one conversant with Turkish Law and a commission might be necessary. The real point was whether the transfer was bona-fide. The Prize Court must proceed on the rules laid down is the Declaration of London dated 26th February, 1909. By an order in Council dated 20th August 1914 it was notified that the Declaration was to be treated as if rit had been ratified and in force.

His Lordship: From telegraphic summaries of speeches in the House one would gather that it had been abrogated.

Mr. Inverarity submitted that no abrogation had been officially announced and inr any event it was in force at the time of the capture. Halsbury was not a good authority because the Declaration had not been sanctioned when he wrote. He referred to Articles 55 and 57 of the Declaration (chapter V. Transfer to Neutral Flag) under the former, if the transfer had taken place more than 30 days before the outbreak of war and was unconditional, complete, in conformity with the law of the land and such as to entitle the transferee to profits, there was an absolute presumption that it was bona-fide. The contention based on the character of the ship's crew was disposed of by rArticle 57. The only test of the nationality of the ship was which flag it was entitled to fly. The commercial domicile of the owner had nothing to do with the ship. His client was a Persian subject by reason of a Firman' given by the Shah. He had also got a passport. Seven of his steamers bore the name of Persian towns. In June or July he entered ino negotiations for the purchase of two steamers through a broker Willis; and, if necessary, he would apply for a Commission to examine Willis. On those negotiations falling through he started negotiations for purchasing 'Kara Deniz' and another boat. The Turkish Company owed £10,000 to the Persian Co. of which the claimant was a partner. This was wiped out and £5,000 pind in cash to the Turwiped out and £5,000 paid in cash to the Turkish Company. All that was done in August and everything was complete by the 15th August. The only document he had was the certificate given by the Persian Consul which was stamped with £150 stamp. On the 15th believing that the ship would be at Hodeidah, one telegram was sent to the Persian Consul there and another to the agent of the Turkish Company there informing them of the sale. The ship had however left Hodeidah and on 21st August the Turkish Company's agent at Hodeidah telegraphed to the Captain at Bombay informing him of the sale and asking him to change the flag. The claimant was at Piraeus when the war broke out. The claimant had remitted £150 for the ship's expenses. The way in which the moneys had been sent did not indicate the transfer to be a bogus one.

The claimant, who spoke Greek, was then examined and his examination had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

Solicitors for the claimant:—Mirza, Mirza and Mangaldas.

Solicitor for the Government:—E. Ferrars Nicholson.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 23RD OF FEBRUARY, 1915.

Before Hon. Justice.

Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

567-14.—Motechand & D., Messrs. Panachand Khubchand, a firm, v. Nariman Framji Daruvalla & ors.

913-14—Vachha & Co J Aderji v T Boon Fait.

1305-14.—Ardesher H. D. & Co., Oosman Jamal Darbar v. Shri Vata Bhima Parananand & Co.

1338-14.—Matubbai J. & M., The Pioneer Bank, Ld., v. Anand Keshew Joshi, G. B. Pandya.

1344-14.—Bhai R. & Gir, Hirachand Sankalchand, a firm, v. Bhagerath Foolchand & ors.

1412-14.—Surajmal & Co., The Official Assignee of Bombay, v. Sujanmal Hiralal.

1478-14.—Payne & Co., The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation, Co.., Ld., C. P. Ramaswami Ayer.

1487-14.—Tyebji D. & Co., Balkissondas Fatehlal a firm, v. Harriram Sawantram and anr.

1489-14.—Amen & Desai, Harilal. Keshowlal, a firm, v. Maganlal Sankalchand and ors.

2-15.—Daphtary F. & D. Dolatram Kundanmal a firm, v Chunilal Mulchand.

21-15.—N. C. Dalal Dewji Oodhowji Chotam, v. Shivji Hirji & Co., a firm, Mulla & M.

26-15.—Pocha & Co., Dhaturaj Kishandchand a firm, v. Hiralal Vatad Mansingh and ors., Amin & Desai.

40-15.—F. P. Pavri, Hema Dewaji & Co., a firm, v. Rogers D'Silva and anr.

45-15.—Edgelow G. W. & Co., Messrs. Gangaram Saiboo and Co a firm v. Curseiji Pestonji Oomrigar, Merwanji & R. B. & Co.

Undefended New Long Cause.

1320-14—Malvi H M & R—Mes s. Harnandrai Fulchand a firm v. Ba anthai widow.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1150-13—Payne and Co. Abraham E J Abraham v. Binodiram Balchand a firm Tyabjee D and Co. part heard.

866-14—Little & Co. W H Brady & Co. Ld. v. The Indo China Mfg Co. Ld. Payne and Co.

581-14—Bhaishanker K & G The Poona Bank Ltd. v. Bhagwanji Govindji and ors. Mathubhai J & M.

586-14—Bhaishanker K & G the same v. Thaker Khatao Kuverji & ors Matubhai J & M.

693-14—Nadirshaw & D Haji Gulam Hussein Haji Moosa v. Haji Siddick Haji Sumar & anr Raghavaya N & Co.

641-14—Payne & Co. Kasturchand Sadasukh v. Goorumukhrai Sukhanand a firm M. K. R. B. & Co.

801-14—Raghavaya N & Co. Morarji Visanji v. Morarji Mulji & ors Captain and V Sabnis and G.

112-14—Hiralal & Co. Manilal Nanji Ludha and anr v. Teppa Roopa, Little and Co.

635-14—Jehangir S M & H Carrimbhoy Sallebhoy Datoo v. Goolam Hoosein Cassum Visrum and ors M K R B & Co. Jehangir M and S, Manchershaw & N.

371-14—Jehangir M & S Bachibai widow v. Goolam Hoosein Cassum Visram and ors M K R B & Co. Jehangir S M & H.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

722-14—Matu J & M The Bombay Banking Co Ld (inliqud) v. Dinkerrao Narayen Patwardhan and ans Dhanj and B Nanuji & Co Part heard 22-9-14.

LONG CAUSES.

209-14—Jehangir and B Ladkabai Widow v. Navivahu Widow and anr Madhowji K & C.

S. C. CT. 62/2437-14—Khanderao L & M Jitakhooma & ors v Bhansali Vithal Govind Pandia and Co.

110-11—Madhowji K & C Javarvahu widow v Walji Govindji and ors Jamsetjee R & D.

Jamsetji Hormasji Billimoria & 471-14—G H Dalal Bai Champa Widow v Jamsedji Hormasji Billimoria & anr Little and Co.

914-14—Rustomji and G Essabhoy Abdulkar Vase v Pandurang Shridhar and ors.

1280-14—Purnanand & Co Mangumal Hasanand Raghavaya N & Co.

634-14—Mehta D and L Asharam Narsoo v Bai Parwatibai Widow and ors Contractor v Chhotalal Ishwardas Parkh Motichand and D.

506-11—Motichand & D Balubhai Kahandas and ors v Bai Bhicibai Widow Dastur and Co.

1071-14—Payne & Co Abdulla Alladin Mahomed Dama v Ahmed Allarakhia Jehangir S M & H.

1106-14—Madhowji K & Co Champubai Widow v P—utlibai Widow Edgelow G W &Co.

809-14—Matubhai J & M Rangildas Harlal v Jagmohandas Dalabhdas Nadirshaw and D.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For hearing of claim.

Prize Court No. 3-14—E. F. Nicholson In re SS "Kara Deniz" v Mourad Bey-Master-Socrates Alychinder—Claimant Mirza M and M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short cause.

282-14—M K R B & Co Ishwardas Ichharam Mushroowalla & ors v Harjimal & Sons a firm Payne and Co Part Heard.

REFERENCE.

L A Rafe 1-14—E F. Nicholson In re-Government v Haji Mahomed Jawad bin Haji Mahomed Taki Craig B & C.

LONG CAUSES.

260-14—Payne and Co, Pritamdas Tricumdas and anr v Asharam Govindram and anr, Bhimji and Co.

772-13. Soonderdas & Co., Sobhagchand Magenchand v. Chanulal Ishwarlal Mehta, Unwalla P. & P.

233-14—Payne & Co Ratanai Dharamsi Morarji & ors v. Tribhowandas Varjiwandas & ors. Daph F & D Craigie B & Co.

340-13—Soonderdas & Co. Jamnadas Harakhji & ors v. Moledina Haji Kassam Ludha & ors Bhai K & G.

924-13—Jehangir M & S Girdharilal Balabux a firm v. Fulchand Padamraj & Co & M.

841-14—In Person Rajabally Hyderally v. Benjvallabhdas Purshotamdas a firm Motichand & D.

1021-14—M K R B and Co, Jehangir Rustomji Wadia v Ardeshir Hormusji Daruwala and anr, Vachha and Co.

1060-14—Payne and Co, Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Ismail Nurani v Sullemanji Karimji a firm, In person, Jeh S M and H.

993-14—Jehangir G and B. Bai Pamibai v Govind Karson Chhaya, Jam R and D.

1089-14—Patell and Ez, Chiranjilal Mahadev v Sudarmal Fulchand a firm, M K R B and Co.

867-14—Shroff D and D, Ardeshir Shapurji Itchapuria and anr v Abdul Rehman bin Abdul Kadar Jitekar, Mulji and Th.

966-14—Little and Co, The Indian Specie Bank Ld (in Liquidation) v Sir Vithaidas Damodar Thackersey Kt and ors, Payne and Co, Daph F and D, Wadia G and Co, Craigie B and C, Raghavaya N and Co, Bhaishanker K and G, Tyabji D and Co, Little and Co., Malvi H. M. and R. For Postponement.

1109-14—Man H M and Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v Narsi Jetha a firm, N C Dalal.

1110-14—Man H. M. and Co., Allarakhia Jivraj v. Channabhai Vella a firm, N. C. Dalal.

1112-14—Mans H M and Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v Jetha Monsi a firm, In person.

1122-14—Mans H M and Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v. Pasoo Ookada a firm. In person.

585-14—Bhai K and G. The Poona Bank Ld v Keshav Shridhar Bhosekar and ors, Matu J and M.

40-14—Shroff D and D, Bai Sakerbai widow v Rao Bahadur Vussonji Khimji, Bhai K and G.

901-14.

Before the Prothonotary in his office.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

P.P. No. 29-14— In Person Bai Jamabai, widow v Allibhai Shaikhbai and ors Manicial & Co.

Nothing better in convalescence. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract nourishes and strengthens—puts you on your feet in a hurry and keeps you there. B-8

THE CREDIT BANK.

DEPOSITORS CONSIDER TERMS OF COMPROMISE.

Under instructions from the Chamber Judge, Mr. R. D. Sethna, official liquidator of the Credit Bank, convened a meeting of the creditors of the Bank yesterday afternoon in the office of the Indian Specie Bank to consider the terms of compromise proposed by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Tyebbhai M. M. Maskati and the Hon. Sirdar Syed Ali El Edroos, directors of the Bank, and Karmalli Jusub, a debtor of the Bank. Mr. Sethna presided at the meeting, which was largely attended.

The terms of compromise proposed by the directors were as follows:—

The Official Liquidator has taken out a misfeasance summons against *inter alia* Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavedeker Kt., claiming to recover from him a sum of Rs. 23,23,231-1-0. Without admitting his liability Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavedeker offers to pay Rs. 10,000 in full satisfaction of the said claim. Sir Bhalchandra has already paid to the Official Liquidator Rs. 20,000 being the amount payable by him as a contributory in respect of 500 shares of the Credit Bank standing in his name.

A sum of Rs. 20,000 is payable to the Official Liquidator by the said Mr. Tyebbhai M. M. Mascatti as a contributory in respect of 500 shares for which he has been settled by the High Court of Bombay on the list of contributories in his own right as a present member. The Official Liquidator also claims from him in the said misfeasance summons a sum of Rs. 6,06,600. Mr. Tyebbhai M. M. Muscatti has paid nothing in respect of his liability as a contributory. Without admitting his liability in respect of the aforesaid misfeasance summons Mr. Tyebbhai M. M. Muscatti now offers to pay to the Official Liquidator a sum of Rs. 5,000 in full satisfaction of all the claims of the Bank against him.

A sum of Rs. 20,000 is payable to the Official Liquidator by the Hon. Sirdar Syed Ali El Edroos as a contributory in respect of 500 shares for which he has been settled by the High Court of Bombay on the list of contributories in his own right as a present member. The Official Liquidator also claims from him in the said misfeasance summons a sum of Rs. 23,23,231-1-0. The Hon. Sirdar Syed Ali El Edroos has paid nothing in respect of his liability as a contributory. Without admitting his liability in respect of the aforesaid misfeasance summons the Hon. Sirdar Syed Ali El Edroos now offers to pay to the Official Liquidator a sum of Rs. 10,000 in full satisfaction of all the claims of the Bank against him.

Karmally Joosab submitted a separate proposal for compromise for all the debts due against him as well as his sons and the firm of Karmally Brothers and the Baroda Tramway Company, Limited, which come to Rs. 8,00,132-6-0 in consideration of his paying Rs. 10,000 in cash giving away his property at Baroda consisting of four bungalows the value of which is stated to be one lakh and by getting Messrs. Dattoo & Co., to agree to give up their claim against the Credit Bank on certain hundees for Rs. 81,900.

In opening the proceedings, Mr. Sethna said that it was for the creditors to decide whether these terms should be accepted or not. All he would say was that if the matter was proceeded with in Court it would mean money. If they were opposed to the terms as being meagre, they might express an opinion as to what would be the proper amount for which a settlement should be effected.

In answer to various depositors Mr. Sethna said that he had by now five lakhs in his hands. He could not tell them what their legal position was in the matter. He had taken counsel's opinion on the subject, and it was to the effect that they had a case against the directors, but that opinion was based on the facts as stated by him.

A Mahomedan creditor then spoke at some length urging the meeting to reject the terms and appealing to the liquidator who, he said, had taken immense pains so far in their interests, to proceed with the matter until a compromise for a considerable amount was proposed by the defendants.

Votes were then recorded. The result will be published hereafter.

THE FUTURE AHEAD OF INDIA.

"YOU CANNOT EXCLUDE PEOPLE OF [INDIA."

Sentiments of a thoroughly encouraging character on the subject of India are attributed to Sir George Reid, the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Australia, who has been interviewed by a representative of the London News Agency on his return from a visit to the Australian contingent in Egypt, says "India." "What I am proudest about in the British Empire is this," he is reported to have said:

You see two opposite forces at play in the British Empire to-day—one, local self-government of the freest type, and the other an autocratic and paternal sway. One of the wonders of the present situation is that the peoples under both forms of government have been splendidly loyal. You cannot pick out the Dominions for loyalty and exclude the people of India. The three hundred millions of people in the Indian Empire have realised at last that there is a future ahead of them in self-government and political status, even to the proud position which the people of the Dominions occupy to-day. A British Empire under German ideals would be impossible. Germany might conquer the British Empire by brute force, but she would come into a barren, a costly, and a bloody heritage.

The Railway police have succeeded in tracing at least one person believed to be concerned in the theft of the cash chest from the guard's van of the train running between Mysore and Bangalore in December last. The accused is an exporter from Bidadi station, near which the crime was committed. About Rs. 2,000 of the goods stolen have been so far recovered.

The United Provinces Government has sanctioned the sale and transfer of Lauries Great Northern Hotel, one of oldest landmarks of Allahabad, to the Municipal Board to be used as Municipal Offices.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Improvement Trust Board meeting.

Bombay Municipal Standing Committee meeting, 4-40 p.m., (B.T.)

League of Mercy, Annual Meeting, Royal Asiatic Society's Rooms, Town Hall, 6 p.m.

Unveiling of Prof. N. G. Welinkar's portrait, Students' Brotherhood headquarters (Dr. Prabhakar's House), Girgaum Back Road, 6-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24.

Bombay Races, Fifth Day, Mahaluxmi Race Course.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, ballot for a Trustee of the Port,, 10-30 a.m., to 4 p.m.

Bombay Country Piece-Goods Merchants' Association, Ordinary General Meeting, Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, 2 p.m.

Students Brotherhood, public condolence meeting in connection with the death of Mr. Gokhale, Mr. Wacha presiding, Prarathana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, 6 p.m. Lecture by Prof. N. G. Welinkar on "The meaning of success," 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, FEB. 25.

Bombay Hunt, Cross Roads.

Bombay Club, half-yearly General Meeting, Club House, 6-30 p.m.

Anthropological Society of Bombay, 29th Annual General Meeting, Royal Asiatic Society's Rooms, Town Hall, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, FEB. 27.

Bombay Medical Union, Annual General Meeting, Readymoney Building, Apollo Pier Road, 7-15 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 and 10 p. m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7 and 9-45.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Paladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

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BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders By Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A. D. C., Commanding.

February, 23.

To-day Tuesday 23rd.—Santa Cruz 7 a.m. "C" and "D" Troops. Rendezvous Camp Riding School. Dress.—Drill Order Khaki Swords and Rifles.

A. E. BAIRD, Lieut.

Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

THE GOVERNOR'S BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

By kind permission of their Excellencies the Governor's Band under the direction of Mr. Earnest A. Barratt, Director of Music to his Excellency will play at the Victoria Gardens this evening at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.)

THE PARSI WRITERS ASSOCIATION,

The seventeenth Annual General Meeting of the Parsee Writers Association will be held at the Bai Bhicaiji Bengali School, Fort, on Friday next the 26th instant at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.).

THE MERRY CIRCLE.

The first annual gathering of the above institution was held, on Sunday last, in the hall of the Narayen Dinanathji Prabhu Seminary Building, under the presidentship of Mr. B. K. Dhurandhar. There was a large attendance of gentlemen representing different communities, and the function went off successfully. Songs, composed specially for the occasion, were sung and report of the work done by the Circle during last year was read and adopted.

Official and Personal.

The Viceroy will attend the Legislative Council meeting to-day.

The Governor of Bengal and party arrived at Viceregal Lodge, Delhi, yesterday morning as the guests of the Viceroy.

Sir Frederick Halliday, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, leaves Bombay by the Mail steamer on the 13th March on two years' furlough preparatory to his retirement.

His Excellency the Governor left Bombay for Poona on a short visit yesterday morning. His Excellency is expected to arrive this morning with Lady Willingdon who had been on a brief visit to Mahableshwar.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

AN INDIAN MARKSMAN.

COLR. SERGT. NEEMUCHWALLA'S RECORDS.

FINE FEATS AT BISLEY.

Colour-Sergeant R. H. Neemuchwalla, of the Poona Volunteers, who was sent from India to take part in the Bisley Shooting Meeting last year had a most successful time there, of which we are now able for the first time to give a full account.

His greatest achievement was, of course, the winning of the Service Rifle Association Cup. This Cup has been completed for 55 years, by representatives of all the countries in the British Empire, but it has never before been won by a marksman from India. In this contest four men tied, and on shooting-off before a very large number of spectators, Colr.-Sergt. Neemuchwalla won.

Another fine performance of his was in the Bluecoat Cup, when he made the record score of 105 out of a possible 105. In 1910, a competitor at Bisley performed a similar feat, but the conditions were easier then than now, the "bull" being 20 inches instead of 16 inches as it is at present. He also made possibles in the Stewards' Cup and in the Skilled Shot competition. Altogether the possibles scored by Neemuchwalla at Bisley totalled 25, a record which had never before been made at that meeting.

In the King's Cup, Neemuchwalla had hard luck. On an earlier occasion, shooting for the Viceroy's Cup in India, in which the conditions were similar to those for the King's Cup, he scored 333 points, winning all the three medals,—gold, silver and bronze,—an achievement never done before either in India or in England. In view of this performance, he thought he had a good chance of winning the King's Cup, and probably would have done so but for a regular chapter of mishaps, for the contest was won by a competitor who only scored 309 points.

On the day of the contest, he was suffering

Major-General Lord Cheylesmore and Colr.-Sergt. Neemuchwala.

from ague, and after scoring three "bulls" at 200 yards, something went wrong with his target. He had to wait, shaking with fever, in the rain, for twenty-five minutes until a new target was fixed up, and then when he got started again his rifle burst, and he had to borrow another man's rifle. Even then he scored 32 points out of 35, and only lost his chance of going into the second stage by one point.

His winnings at Bisley were as follows:—£60 in cash, a Cup, binoculars valued at £15 presented by Messrs. W. and J. Wilson for making the best shoot in the Stewards' Cup; two rifles, one of the Territorial pattern presented by Messrs. W. J. Jeffries and Co., and the other by the Birmingham Small Arms Factory; and ten Skilled Shot certificates, one for shooting at 200, 500 and 600 yards, one for scoring 105 out of a possible 105, one for 104 out of 105, one for 103, two for 102, two for 101, one for 98 and one for 95,—a fine record for a first visit to Bisley, especially when the difference of light between England and India is considered.

After his successful shoot for the Association Cup, the Parsi champion was personally complimented by the late Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, Major-General Lord Cheylesmore, and other prominent men, and was subsequently "chaired" round the enclosure. Later on, he was made a life member, free of cost, of the London and Middlesex County Rifle Association by the President of that Association, his Grace the Duke of Bedford.

When the war broke out, Colr.-Sergt. Neemuchwalla was anxious to go to the Front, but difficulties arose, and he was advised at the India Office to return to India. He left London in January and is now in India, but is anxious to go back to France as a sharpshooter. He saw active service in the Tirah campaign, and a marksman such as he would no doubt be a valuable asset to the Allied forces.

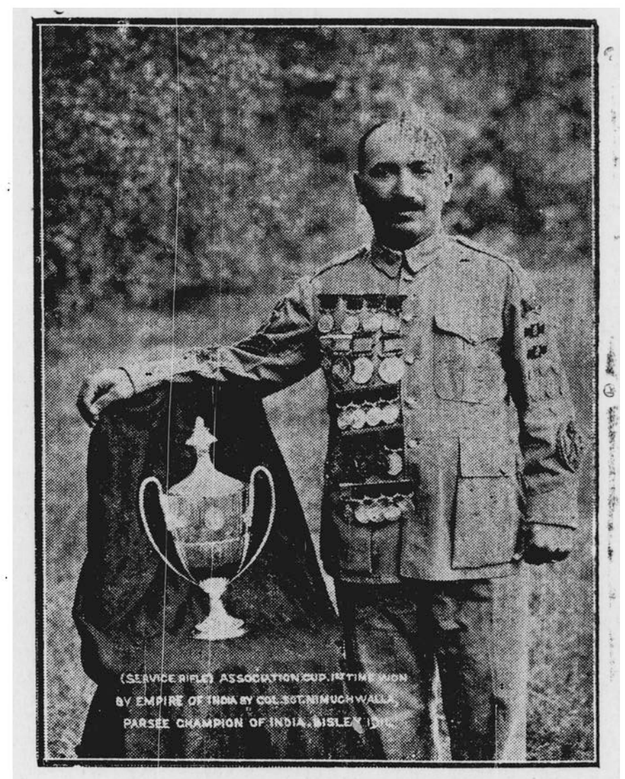
LADIES PAPERCHASE IN CALCUTTA.

MRS. TANNER WINS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 22.

The Calcutta Ladies' Paperchase Cup was won here this morning by Mrs. Tanner, who beat Mrs. Deakin by a head. The course was over some three miles of not a very easy country. The order of finishing was as follows:—Mrs. Tanner, Mrs. Deakin, Miss Damians, Miss Gulliland, Mr. Dods, Mrs. Lamont-Walker, Miss Dods, Mrs. Whith. Mrs. Hamis Courrie was thrown out at the first jump. Miss Hutchinson did not complete the course.



COLOUR-SERGEANT NEEMUCHWALLA.

MAHALUXMI RACES.

TENTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 27TH.

ENTRIES.

THE NEWBURY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's b m Ute, aged.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's ch e m Vanity Box, aged
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b e g Goldseeker, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass & P. Mathuradass' ch c g Forfeit, aged.
Mr. R. R. SS.'s b aus m Tartania, 5 years.
Mr. Pitt's b e m Yvette, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e m Borgie, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e m Pretty Good Sort, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br c g Gipsy's Advice 14-2, 6 years.
Mr. F. M. Garda's b e m Lumination, aged.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e g Parkhill, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e m Madrina 6 years.

THE BUSSORAH PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.
Nawab Najafali Khan and Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Sir Knight 14-0, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Gowahajmer, 6 years.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Terror, aged.
Mr. T. Harrison's g a h Regent, aged.
Mr. Erach Jijibhoy's bl a h Young Majub 14-0, (aged).
Mr. A. W. Essa's b a h Bahlool 14-0, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' b a h Mexico 13-2½, aged.
Mr. R. R. S's g a h Dhaman, aged.
Mr. R. R. S's b a h Thank You 13-3, aged.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Gold Fish II. aged.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Reify, 6 years.

THE KEMPTON PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).
Mr. J. L. Fagan's b e g Speedy Boy, 6 years.
Mr. A. W. Essa's b m Sly Kiss, 5 years.
Mr. G. K's ch e m Lady Douglas, aged.
Mr. G. K's br am m Veera, aged.
Mr. C. B. Mahomed's ch e m Partial Eclipse, 4 years.
Mr. J. Crawford's b e m Pastel, 5 years.
Mr. Pitt's ch e m Impecunious, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' bl aus g First Venture, 5 years.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.
Mr. Keath's b a h Ajax, 4 years.
Mr. Keath's ch a h Bruce 14-0, 6 years.
Nawab Najafali Khan and Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Pilgrim 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h Full Moon, 13-3, 6 yrs.
Mr. Lamb's b a h Jabir, 14-0, 5 years.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a l Red Cross, 13-2½ 5 years.
Mr. T. D. Moore's b a h Dynamo, 4 years.
Mr. J. Stewart's ch a h Arrow 14-0, 4 years.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's g a h Salvador, 4 years.
Messrs. E. Kadum and K. Kadum's g a h Challenger, 5 years.
Mr. Khalaf bin Saif's br a h Socrates, 6 years.
Mr. Rashid Dakeel's g a h Climax, 13-3½, 5 yrs.
Mr. Haji Ahmed Bagdady's b a h Shaitan, 4 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's bl a h Black Hussar, 4 years
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Highlander, aged.
Mr. A. Aziz's b a h Rubric, 5 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdas and P. Mathradass' g a h Luxor, 6 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' ch a h Robinson Crusoe, to be aged.
Mr. Sayeed Daya's g a h Chicago to be aged.
Mr. Shaik Mutlag's g a h Brocade 14-0, 5 yrs.
Mr. K. Jamsetjee's b a h Providence, 2 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br a h Collector, 4 years.

THE ISPAHAN PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.
Mr. G. K's ch a h Valens, 14-0, aged.
Mr. Gussy's g a h Sweden, 13-3, aged.
Mr. Esmail Gussoo's b a h Ajmer, aged.
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's ch a h Harry Johnson, aged.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Bhatty Chief, 5 years.
Mr. Marshall Reid's g a h Ambassador 14-0, 4 years.
Captain W. Morland's b a h Clarenceux, aged.
Mr. Naji Syed Rashid's b a h Golden Ducat, 6 years.

THE CAMPOLI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch a h Beethoven, 14-0.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's b a h Tofic Pasha, 13-3½.
Messrs. Mahomed A. Nanjee and Shaik Esmail's ch a h Nawabzada, 14-0.
Mr. A. J. De Souza's b a h Maasal, 14-0.
Mr. T. Harrison's g a h Minerva, 13-3.
Mr. T. Harison's g a h Mat-hat-Baig, 13-2½.
Mr. Gussy's ch a h Abdul Aziz, 13-3½.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Saidan, 14-0.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah, 14-0.
Mr. Buder bin Alwash's b a h Dhaidan, 13-3½.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' b a h Tenebreuse, 13-3½.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' ch a h Galiard, 14-0.
Mr. R. R. S's b a h Newmarket, 14-0.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Fado, 13-2½.
Mr. Abdoola Fara's ch a h Durban, 13-3.
Aga Coochick Shah's b a h Alwar, 14-0.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Bravo, 13-2½.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Nainava, 14-0.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a g Soomsam, 14-0.

ADDITIONAL RACE.

A SELLING PLATE:—Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Maiden Arabs entered to be sold for Rs. 1,000.
Distance:—6 furlongs.
N. B.:—This race will not be divided.
Entry:—Rs. 10 to close at 12 noon on Tuesday, 23rd February, with Rs. 5 in addition if not struck out by 4 p.m., on Thursday, 25th February 1915.
Handicap for this race will be published at 8 a.m. on Thursday 25th February 1915, at the Race Course, Mahaluxhmi.

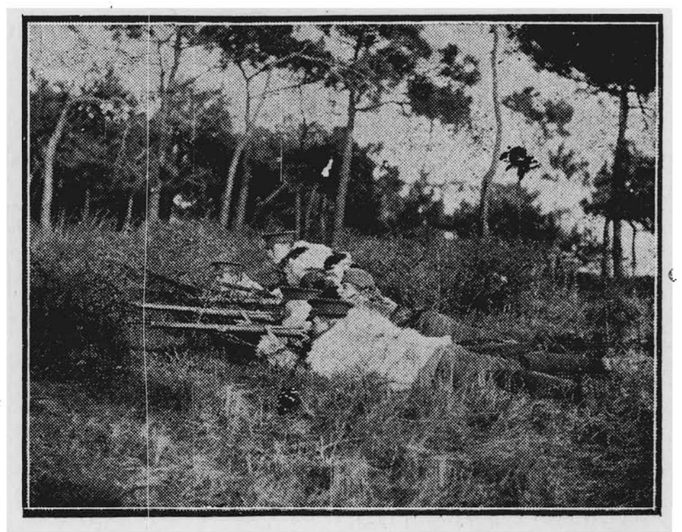
MADRAS GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO PONDICHERRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PONDICHERRY, Feb. 21.

The Governor of Madras paid a short visit to Pondicherry yesterday evening. He was accorded an enthusiastic reception. His Excellency was received by the Governor of Pondicherry. There were large crowds all along the route. The Municipal Band played British and French National Anthems and English and French flags were flying side by side.

BRITISH ARMY IN THE FIELD.



Poto by "Central News."

Pickets on the alert.

TO-MORROW'S RACING.

HANDICAPS AND ACCEPTANCES.

Horses struck out after publication of the weights are printed in Black.

THE MANSFIELD PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Arthur B	9 12	Lakme	7 12
Polish	9 6	Volsloane	7 10
Kempion	9 1	Twa Brigs	7 8
Bachelors Wedding	8 12	Hoppner	7 7
		Royal Sym	7 6
Cider	8 9	Lady Muriel	7 6
Le Soleil	8 9	Lady James	7 5
Criton	8 3	Vanity Box	7 2
St. Andrews	8 0	Madrina	7 0

THE COLABA PLATE.—Distance about 1¼ Miles.

First Call II	10 7	Bachelors Knot	8 9
Santa Barbara	9 4	Smirk	9 0
Double Chin	9 3	Molly S.	8 3
Miss Drake	9 3	Yvette	7 13
Orloff	9 3	Katharos	6 9
Parkhill	8 12	North	6 7
		Adelaide II	6 4

THE WORLI PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs (straight).

Lady Muriel	10 4	Ute	8 6
Lady James	10 4	Arkangelo	8 5
Lola	9 2	Tartania	8 5
Smirk	8 6	Molly S.	8 5
Corridor	8 12	Veera	7 8
Gipsy's Advice	8 9	Sly Kiss	7 5
Borgie	8 7	Impecunious	7 2
		Pastel	6 0

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE.—Distance about 1¼ Miles.

Dhaman	9 8	Singer	8 8
Nakib	9 7	Real Gold	8 3
Abdul Malik	9 7	Gold Fish II	8 2
Thank You	9 7	Longboat	7 12
Majbur	9 5	Gowahajmer	7 9
Beyrut	9 2	Terror	7 6
Sparrow Hawk	8 12	Haify	7 4
Purity	8 10	Regent	7 3
Sir Knight	8 10	Harry Johnson	6 10
Mexico	8 9	Nawabzada	6 0

THE DESERT PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile 1 Furlong.

DIVISION I.

Majbur	11 10	Balkan Prince	8 4
Dardanelles	9 6	Gafal	8 2
Kayid	9 6	Ajmer	8 1
Bhatty Chief	9 1	Buttercup	7 13
Burg	8 11	Serpent	7 12
Malacca	8 10	Excelsior	7 7
Best Chance	8 7	Alwar	7 1
Adonis	8 7	Clarenceux	6 12

THE DESERT PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile 1 Furlong.

DIVISION II.

Makbul	9 12	Nasirabad	8 10
Good Gold	9 10	Triumph	8 0
Rag Time	9 7	Royalist	7 7
Khedavi Miseer	9 6	Revivor	7 7
Guinea Merchant	9 4	Jemadar	7 4
Last Chance	9 2	Powerful	7 3
The Tetrarch	9 2	Huddai	7 3
Welcome	8 12	Eldorado	7 1
		Highborn	6 0

THE TOWN PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile.

Abdul Malik	9 12	Galiard	6 12
Baloz	9 12	Fado	6 2
Night Hawk	9 5	Sweden	6 0
Singer	8 13	Ambasador	6 0
Zaki Pasha	8 11	Mat-hat-Baig	6 0
Young Majub	8 6	Abdul Aziz	6 0
Malster	7 10	Gafal	6 0
Ace of Hearts	7 7	Wellington	6 0

HOCKEY ON SKATES.

A very exciting game of hockey on skates, the first of the season, was played last night at the Bombay Skating Rink in the presence of a large gathering, between The Royal Navy and The Shooting Stars.

The game lasted half an hour and was very amusing. In the first half "The Shooting Stars" scored three goals, two by J. Cornfield and one by D. Lawless. In the second half both sides secured one goal each, A. F. Coomes for the Royal Navy, and N. Michael for "The Shooting Stars." Thus the "Shooting Stars" won by four goals to one.

The following were the players:—

Shooting Stars:—J. Cornfield, (Capt.), D. Lawless, N. Michael, S. Varden, J. Stephens.

Royal Navy:—F. Franklin, F. Loombs, L. Loffee, R. Hempton, H. Hues.

There are to be some more games of hockey on skates at the Rnik in the near future.

E WILL OF LATE MISS GARNETT.

APPEAL BY MISS STEPHENS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 22.

The appeal in the will case in which Miss E. M. Stephens sought to propound the will of Miss Garnett, a few years ago, came up for hearing to-day in the Allahabad High Court before Justices Tudball and Pigott. The District Judge of Saharanpur had refused probate to Miss Stephens and granted Letters of Administrations to the brother of the deceased. From this Miss Stephens preferred an appeal. Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Agarwalla appeared for the appellant and Mr. Boys and Mr. G. W. Dillon for the opposite party. Mr. O'Connor in arguing his case detailed briefly the facts of the trial in which his client was charged with murder of the deceased and acquitted by the High Court and said that the District Judge had refused to allow the will to be proved to the extent it benefited Miss Stephens, on the ground mainly that a fraud had been practised on the deceased which deprived her of the testamentary power of disposal and the Judge had also found that the delusion under which the deceased laboured was brought about by the deceit practised by the appellant. Mr. O'Connor submitted that the question was whether the will, on the face of it all right, was executed in good health and when the deceased was in full possession of her senses could be impugned and whether the fraud alleged by the opposite side was such as to justify the finding of the Court below. The counsel said the deceased had a great deal of real affection for his client and the will was a result of that affection and not of any fraud or coercion.

Mr. Justice Pigott remarked that it must be proved that the making of the will was due to the fraud practised. The question of fraud and connected facts was then gone into in detail. Arguments are proceeding.

A special court with jurisdiction, all over the Punjab entitled the Parsi District Matrimonial Court of Lahore has been constituted for hearing suits under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act of 1865. Delegates not exceeding fifteen in number will be appointed.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE FINAL.

A large number were present to see the final of the Marryat Cup at the Bombay Gymkhana yesterday evening, a good game being expected between the holder, England, and Kemble. As a matter of fact, it was not as close as many thought it might be, Kemble at first being right off colour whereas England was in brilliant form. The latter threw away some soft points, but these were more than made up for by as fine swinging shots as one has seen on a court anywhere. His placing was on occasion so good and deceptive that his opponent did not even attempt to get at the shots, his serving was also hard and lobbing accurate. Kemble improved a good deal in the second set, and sent over several powerful drives as well as strong serves, but though he at one time gave promise of prolonging it to three sets he always appeared settled. Both put much too much power into their returns for long rallies, and all was over in about half an hour, even though a number of games went to Deuce.

Kemble lost the first after Deuce had been called three times in spite of two double faults, and England took his service. A love game went to the former, but that was the only one he scored, though in more than one he made a very good start. In the second set each won his service twice, then after being well behind England took the lead. The next saw some very good play on both sides, and after being put back by a double fault Kemble was level at 3 all. England here went clear away with the next two, but he lost his own service. Kemble, however, did the same through some admirable placing by his opponent.

Score:—

R. D. England beat T. A. Kemble, 6-1, 6-4.

Table of results:—

FIRST ROUND.

Capt. J. A. Yates beat Capt. B. S. Ward, 6-4, 6-2; T. A. Kemble beat M. F. Nicholson, 1-6, 6-2, 6-3; M. N. Hogg beat C. J. Sisson, 6-2, 2-6, 6-4; E. J. Bunbury beat H. G. Cocke, 6-2, 6-4; H. W. Kilby beat F. F. Portlock, 7-5, 6-2; Major E. E. Preston beat G. G. Fletcher, 6-4, 10-8; R. D. England beat L. S. Bartlett, 6-3, 6-0; H. L. Simms beat S. Calvocoressi, 6-3, 6-3.

SECOND ROUND.

Kemble beat Yates, 6-4, 6-2; Bunbury beat Hogg, 6-3, 6-1; Kilby beat Preston 7-5, 6-3; England beat Simms, 6-3, 2-6, 8-6.

SEMI-FINALS.

Kemble beat Bunbury, 6—2, 6—2; England beat Kilby 6—3, 6—2.

FINAL.

England beat Kemble, 6—1, 6—4.

Messrs. U. C. Sen and B. K. Deb Varman, two of the Judges of Khas Adalat of Hill Tipperah have disposed of the appeal preferred by two State officials, Colonel Mohim Chunder Deb Varma, A. D. C. to His Highness the Maharajah and Jadab Chunder Deb Varma, Palace Superintendent, who had been convicted by the Suddar Magistrate of cheating in connection with a lottery and sentenced to five months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 each. The Appeal Court upheld the conviction but remitted the sentence of imprisonment. His Highness the Maharaja has dismissed both the officials from the State Service.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, February, 23, 1915.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERALSHIP.

Since the announcement of the early resignation by Mr. Strangman of the Advocate-Generalship there has naturally been a good deal of speculation regarding the appointment of his successor, and we presume that the Government is aware of the very strong feeling that exists among the Indian community, and especially in legal circles, that not only is the moment opportune for the appointment of an Indian advocate to the post, but that such an appointment is strongly indicated by the present character of the personnel of the Bar. We do not wish to be misunderstood in this matter. If there were at the Bar of the Bombay High Court at the present time a European barrister of predominating merit and ability, we do not think that any question would be raised in any quarter as to the propriety of his appointment. But such is not the case. It is among the Indian element that the two or three advocates are to be found whose talents, ability, practice and experience mark them out as those from whom the choice should be made. The principle is generally admitted, we take it, that in all cases where an available Indian is not barred by statute,—as, for instance in the case of a well-known Bengali lawyer who would probably have been made Law Member of the Viceroy's Council had he been called to the Bar in England,—his claims to any office for which he may be available should be considered as against those of a European without any question of race. That being so and the fact being undeniable that it is among two or three Indians at the Bombay Bar, of those available for this appointment, that pre-eminence is to be found, it is obviously desirable that one of them should be chosen. There is an impression, which we hope and believe is ill-founded, that some reluctance exists in official quarters to take what is so patently the right step in this direction. It has been suggested that in order to secure a European barrister the Government propose to adopt one of two courses,—to bring out a barrister from England or to make an acting appointment until the return of Mr. Jardine. We trust that neither course will be adopted. In another province the first of these two courses was followed at a juncture when no English barrister at the local bar, who was well-enough qualified, would take the appointment on the conditions laid down by the Government, and it was desired, —for very undesirable reasons,—to avoid the appointment of an Indian. The result was not a success and the expedient is not one to be copied. The fact of the matter is that even in the case of Calcutta, where the salary is a much more handsome one than in Bombay, it is not easy to get a barrister from Home well enough qualified for such a post, because if he has the qualifications there are greater incentives in England to continue his career there. As regards the second course suggested it appears to us to have nothing to commend or justify it, beyond the fact that Mr. Jardine has acted in the post when Mr. Strangman has been on leave. That is not a sufficient reason for keeping it open for him until his return, when there are others immediately available whose qualifications are undeniable. But, so far as we know, there may be no ground for the suggestion that such a course is contemplated.

But whatever may be the views held in certain quarters we feel confident that Lord Willingdon's government, in whatever recommendation they may make to the Secretary of State, will not allow any question but that of the desirability of selecting the best qualified member of the Bar to influence them. There may have been a time in this Presidency when other considerations in matters of this kind were allowed to prevail, but those days, we hope, are finished and done with. There is no reason that can be legitimately advanced against the appointment of an Indian, and if there is an Indian with qualifications superior to those of any other available member of the Bar,—and as we have said there are more than one,—he ought to be appointed. In both the presidencies of Bengal and Madras the propriety of the principle that where an Indian is obviously pre-eminent he should be selected for the post of Advocate-General, has been recognised long ago. In Calcutta Sir S. P. Sinha upheld the highest traditions of a long line of eminent predecessors during the time that he was Advocate-General of Bengal, while Sir Sankaran Nair, Sir Bhashyam Iyengar and Mr. Sivaswamy Iyer have been among the most distinguished holders of the office in Madras. What may have been the reasons that have prevented the Indian Bar in Bombay from enjoying a similar distinction in the past need not be discussed. It may or may not be that there has not been an opportunity hitherto for the Government to confer the appointment on an Indian advocate. But such an opportunity presents itself now, and it would be, as we said the other day, deplorable if the Indian Bar were passed over.

THE PROCESS OF ATTRITION.

There can be no doubt in the minds of any who have read either modern German literature or the official announcements regarding the activities of the Berlin *agents provocateurs* in the Russian, British and French empires, that the German Government relied above everything else on a speedy termination of the war, in favour of Germany, chiefly to be brought about by systematic and engineered risings in India, Egypt, Algeria and Turkestan. To employ a commonplace the Imperial Chancellor put his money on the wrong horse; and this should be an example to us to take the rational and not the most attractive view of the situation as we find it to day after seven months of warfare. In spite of the judicious and guarded announcements which have been made from time to time by Earl Kitchener, the Premier and other Ministers regarding the probable duration of the conflict, a large number of people are inclined to anticipate an early termination of the Armageddon, conduced by the process of attrition to which the enemy are now subjected, thanks to the vigilance and established supremacy of the fleet under Sir John Jellicoe's command. That the enemy are already suffering from this commercial strangulation is sufficiently evidenced by the desperate measures adopted by Berlin in order to retaliate on the Allies in general and Great Britain in particular. But nevertheless we should bear in mind that war is a game of the sword and that in the victory of our arms we must continue to look for the solution of the problem, and the removal of the great menace for which the sword was first unsheathed.

Besides, bearing this all-important point in mind, it is necessary to acknowledge that, as far as economics are concerned, the enemy is by no means yet at the end of his tether, but that, on the contrary, since the outbreak of hostilities, Germany has had some unusual opportunities for augmenting her stock of both foodstuffs and materials necessary alike for non-combatant and soldier; and here it is significant to learn that previous to the war the foresight of the ever-ready Pan-Germanics had provided in ample measure for the maintanance of stocks of foodstuffs, gold, copper, chemicals, textiles and ammunition adequate to the requirements of a war which might last for over a year. As a matter of fact we are only in the seventh month of this devastating campaign and the territories occupied by the enemy in Poland, France and Belgium have undoubtedly been freely milked to replenish what has been used up during this time. Dr. Dillon, the well-known authority on Foreign Affairs says,

"In Belgium alone 40,000 miners are working for a high rate of wages in the mines of Charleroi, Liége and Mons, and the entire output is being conveyed to the Fatherland. Factories, metallurgical works and mills in the invaded countries are replenishing the German stocks that were falling off. Iron is plentiful. Gold has been accumulated in the Treasury, and since the day on which hostilities broke out the Imperial bank has received no less than 921 million francs and at the beginning of December the amount liquid was two and a half milliard francs. In one district of France a very large stock of cereals,—wellnigh the whole harvest I am told,—was purchased by cunning Germans a little before the war, the price to be paid in August. The corn was duly delivered and transported to Germany, but as the catastrophe broke out before pay day arrived, the money has never been received! And since then some twenty-seven million Germans residents abroad have exerted themselves zealously, and not in vain, to replenish the stores of the Fatherland. The United States Government have steadfastly aided and abetted these endeavours, occasionally invoking the indefeasible right of neutrals and the sanctity of treaties in defence of their action.

This statement, from so unimpeachable an authority, should prompt us to regard the outlook in a rational spirit in the place of that misguided optimism, which is already rushing into print over "Starvation in Germany," etc.! From the financial point of view the condition of Germany has not by any means yet reached the desperate stage, and the cost of living in Berlin a month ago, was, in spite of the blockade, reported to be only 10 per cent. dearer than in London. Up to the end of October the war is supposed to have cost Germany fifteen milliards of francs, at the rate of two million sterling per day. But, at least, two-thirds of this will be liquidated by paper money. The process of attrition in the financial spheres is no doubt already more poignantly felt than is the case with foodstuffs or metals, for one thing is certain and that is that, unlike the Allies, the enemy will experience considerable difficulty in floating a loan among Neutrals, and, at the present juncture, we may rest assured that Berlin is banker to both Vienna and Stamboul.

Speaking of the wealth of Germany in military material, Dr. Dillon says, whatever else it may lack the Fatherland suffers from no scarcity of soldiers. The annual flow of recruits to the German Army is roughly 365,000. If we multiply this figure by 28, the number of years that surrender the ages of seventeen and forty-five, we get 10,220,000 which represents the total number of soldiers theoretically liable to be called to the colours. By way of eliminating the dead, those who have emigrated or are wholly unfit, it is ample to substract 25 per cent.

Thus, finally, we may put down the enemy to-day at seven and a half-million men in the field, excluding, of course, the navy and coast guard services. Hence we can say that the process of attrition in all its branches is as yet not in a state of immediate menace to the enemy, and, as at the opening of the war, so now, we are dependent, firstly, on the ability of our forces and those of our Allies in the field to achieve victory.

Notes of the Day.

Germany's New Attitude.

The most recent telegrams seem to indicate that Germany has realised the dangers to which she was exposing herself by the threat not to discriminate between the vessels of Neutrals and those of belligerents in the "military area." She has informed the United States that her submarine commanders will be instructed not to sink American vessels, and if she really intends honestly to carry out this assurance there is an end of all her threats, as this will necessitate in a number of instances the recognition of the precautions imposed by international law but which she had previously proposed to ignore. This, combined with the announcement that the decree ordering the seizure by Government of all foodstuffs has been rescinded as regards imports constitutes an abandonment of the whole position which she set up in her original Note to the Neutral nations. In the meanwhile Great Britain's attitude remains non-committal and, in view of Germany's violations of the laws of humanity and departures from international usage and her abolition of the distinction between the civil population and combatants, reserves the right hereafter to declare foodstuffs as absolute foodstuffs, or to take other reprisals if the Neutrals cannot persuade Germany to abandon methods of warfare not sanctioned by law or humanity. As Sir Edward Grey says it would be unreasonable to expect Great Britain to remain bound by rules and principles which her enemy openly defies.

Avoiding the Main Routes.

It is interesting to note how carefully the German submarines are avoiding the main routes and hunting the waters where only the smaller prey is to be found. All the vessels hitherto sunk since the new campaign of sinking at sight was instituted have been of comparatively insignificant tonnage, a clear sign that the submarines are, as yet at any rate, exercising a good deal of caution and keeping off the routes where they are likely to run up against cruisers and destroyers. It is notable too that a solitary auxiliary cruiser at large in the Atlantic has been able to do nearly as much damage off her own bat as all the submarines operating in a more confined area, where ships are more easily found. If it is true that the Kronprinz Wilhelm has taken refuge in the River Plate, it should not be long before we hear that her piratical career has come to an end, for she will have to choose between the alternatives of being interned or coming out to be destroyed, now that her whereabouts have been clearly indicatd. It is not unreasonable to surmise that the Kronprinz Wilhelm could not have lasted until now, if she had not been treated with extra-neutral favour in some of the South American ports

The War and The Mails.

For the first time for several weeks the English mail is to arrive this week on the ordinary day, Friday, and Bombay commercial men will be able to do "business as usual," and reply to their English letters by Saturday's mail. For a while after the war broke out we got our mails with wonderful regularity, but latterly various circumstances have caused delays at different parts of the long journey between London and Bombay, and we have come to regard it as quite a matter of course for the mail boats to arrive on Saturday, Sunday, and, on rare occasions, on Monday. These irregular arrivals were at first a considerable inconvenience to business people, who had been accustomed to deal with Friday's mail before the Homeward-bound steamer sailed on the Saturday, but they quickly got accustomed to that,—as all of us have had to get accustomed to many new conditions since the war began,—and regarded themselves as lucky to be able to get mails at all, with half the world at war. And, indeed, it is a wonderful thing that mail ships have been able to leave London more or less regularly while a war such as few people ever dreamed of was in progress, and traverse six thousand miles of sea without a single mishap.

Red Cross Work in India.

The record of the Red Cross work accomplished by the Indian Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association, during the last few months, is such as would do credit to any Red Cross society working in even more immediate touch with the field of war. The promptness and enthusiasm with which the appeal of the War Relief Fund and of the Ambulance Association has been responded to by all classes of people, high and low, in this country speaks volumes for the quiet cheerfulness and trust with which the Indian people have resolved to share their burden of the war. The War Gifts Depot opened by the Ambulance Association has been able to organise and despatch to less than 2,000 units for the benefit of the wounded soldiers of the Indian Expeditionary Force in the various hospitals in England, France and elsewhere. In addition to supplying comforts to hospitals in the theatre of war, the Association has supplied articles likely to be useful to the sick and wounded on the hospital ships. Over a thousand St. John and Red Cross bags containing Indian articles such as *bidees, batooas, datans* (toothsticks,) which are not procurable in Europe, have also been supplied to soldiers. Recently a large consignment of copies of the Koran and of the Granth Sahib, the Sikh scriptures, has been sent to Europe for the benefit of the Mahomedan and Sikh soldiers. We are not told if any Hindu scriptural books have also been sent for the benefit of the Hindu soldiers.

Other Relief Work.

In addition to despatching gifts like these, the Association has made a cash grant of Rs. 5 per head to the military hospitals for wounded Indians in India and has provided warm clothing, etc., to supplement the Government clothing, to the value of Rs. 10 per head. This has involved an expenditure of nearly £2,000 sterling. The Association has also remitted £1,000 to its London Headquarters for the benefit of Indian soldiers in the hospitals in England. A weekly consignment of articles of general use has also been arranged and already goods to the value of £8,500 have been despatched to London. The funds to the credit of the War Fund of the Association amounted to about £10,000 by the end of 1914, among the most generous of the donors being the Maharajas of Gwalior and Indore. The Association has aided relief work in other ways also, by supplying St. John volunteers for duty at the docks, the railway stations and in the war hospitals and by supplying motor ambulances and litters whenever need arose. In fine, the record of service performed by the Association up to now is one to be proud of and to be grateful for. It is to be hoped that public support to and co-operation in the work of the Association will not slacken till the end of the war.

A Move in The Right Direction.

About a year ago an idea was mooted by some one in the Central Provinces that the authorities might be well advised if they sent some of the junior Civilians to the experimental farms to pick up a knowledge of agricultural methods, whereby they would have far better chances of coming in contact with the Indian masses and knowing their ways of life and thinking. We do not know how far the scheme has commended itself to the powers that be. However that may be, we are glad to note that the experimental farms in the Central Provinces hold out a far better promise of usefulness to the agriculturist than they have done hitherto. We learn from a recent note by Mr. Howard, Imperial Economic Botanist, that remarkable success has been achieved by transplantation in the cultivation of rice in one of the divisions of the province. In the great plains of Chattisgarh, along the Mahanadi Canal, transplantation of rice crop,—a practice little known to the ryots on that side,—was largely resorted to with the result that the crop has increased by about one-third. The area of transplantation has risen to 16,000 acres so that the annual increase on this area will come to about Rs. 2,08,000, in addition to the saving of seed, which is said to amount to 880,000 lbs. of paddy. It is clear that the experiment is worth pushing on further still and being copied elsewhere too, on as large a scale as possible.

Training The Cultivator.

Mr. Clouston, who is in charge of the arrangements for teaching the best methods of transplanting, states that owing to the limited number of Agricultural Assistants it would have been impossible to have done instructional work in several hundreds of villages each year and hence the experiment was tried of employing "a superior type of intelligent and literate ploughmen" recruited from districts more advanced than Chattisgarh. These *Kambars*, as they are known, serve for a time in the experimental farm, get in touch with the methods of the Agricultural Department and are then sent out to the villages. Mr. Clouston thinks that these prove of far greater use ultimately in spreading the knowledge of the improved modern methods of the department than the trained assistants of non-agricultural higher castes. Mr. Howard also is inclined to take the view that instead of recruiting students from agricultural colleges, a more efficient staff could be obtained from the cultivating classes trained as boys on the Government farms. Of course, there should be no bar to students from the higher classes, who have shown a real aptitude for agricultural pursuits, but the idea that the leaven must first and primarily work among the ryots themselves is one that will commend itself.

A Manual of School Drill.

Mr B. C. Gazdar,, the drill and gymnastic instructor of the local Elphinstone High School and author of this "Manual," may be congratulated on having prepared a really useful work for the guidance of Indian drill masters. Mr. Gazdar's long experience as an instructor of drill, his wide knowledge of the various systems, both Western and Eastern, combined with an enthusiasm for the progress of the art on a sound basis in India, eminently qualify him to stand as an instructor of instructors in his own line. The exercises are given in the book in gradation beginning with the infant drill and ending with the sixth standard, the system on which these exercises are based being mainly the Swedish system, a testimony to the excellence of which has recently been paid in its adoption in the training camps of Lord Kitchener's new army. The "Manual," which is copiously illustrated with 279 diagrams, is priced at Re. 1-8 only bringing it within the reach of all. The work should prove of real help to all who wish to master the art, and should serve to spread the knowledge of the science of physical development in a country which is noted for its awfully poor physikue.

AS GOOD AS A MILE.

FROM "PUNCH."

As this happened over a month ago, it is disclosing no military secret to say that the North Sea was extraordinarily calm. It was neither raining nor sleeting nor blowing; indeed the sun was actually visible, an alcoholic visaged sun, glowing like a stage fire through a frosty haze. From the cruiser that was steaming slowly ahead, with no apparent object beyond that of killing time, the only break to be seen in the smoky blue of the sea was the dull copper reflection on one-half of its wake; and that somehow attracted no comment from the man on the lookout. Bits of flotsam nevertheless, however harmlessly flotsam, were recorded on their appearance in a penetrating mechanical sing-song, with a strong Cockney accent, as were the occasional glimpses of the shores of Norway.

All that could manage it were on deck, enjoying the unusual freedom from oilskins. The captain was assuring the commander that the safest way of avoiding a cold was to sit in a draught with a wet shirt on; a marine was having a heated argument with a petty officer as to whether the remnants of the German Navy would be destroyed or taken over at the end of the war; the torpedo-lieutenant was telling the A. P. what jolly scenery there was from here if only one could see it, and pronouncing his conviction that it was mere beef and not real reindeer that they had given him for lunch at the hotel up the fjord; while the A. P. was mentally calculating the chances of the old man's coming down handsomely enough to allow his honeymoon to run to Norway when the war was over.

"Periscope on the port bow, Sir!" It disappeared in the spray of half-a-dozen shells, and emerged unharmed for an instant before it dipped; but a rapidly-forming line of torpedo-bubbles showed that the submarine too had seen, and had made answer after its fashion.

People who ought to know assure us that the truly great often regret their days of obscurity; certainly the captain now wished that he were still merely the lieutenant-commander of a T. B. Then he could have turned nearly parallel to the course of the torpedo, and tried for a ram. With the heavier and slower ship there was no room or time for such a manoeuvre; it was full speed ahead or astern. The torpedo was well-aimed, and, seeing from its track that it would meet their course ahead, he rang full speed astern. The ship quivered distressingly, and the water boiled beneath her stern. There was nothing left to do but wait and trust to the propellers.

Ranks and ratings alike clustered to the side, watching those bubbles with a curiously dispassionate interest; but for the silence they might have been a crowd of tourists assembled to see a whale. One low "Six to four against the torpedo" was heard; and a sub with a pathetically incipient beard asked for a match in a needlessly loud tone. The bubbles drew near, very near, and were hidden from all but one or two beneath the bow; hands gripped the rails rather tightly, and then once more the line of bubbles appeared, now to the starboard. Men turned and looked at each other curiously as if they were new acquaintances; one or two shook hands rather shamefacedly; and the sub who had asked for a match found that his cigarette wanted another.

And from the look-out, in the same mechanical sing-song, came "Torpedo passed ahead, Sir!"

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN CRUISER'S ACTIVITY.

FIVE MERCHANT VESSELS SUNK.

AMERICAN STEAMER STRIKES A MINE.

AIR RAID ON ESSEX.

Three steamers and two sailing vessels have been sunk in the Atlantic, it is said, by the Kronprinz Willhelm. This vessel is reported to be in the River Plate, with the crews of other vessels.

A German submarine has sunk a small coasting vessel of 300 tons off the Calf of Man. The crew were turned adrift in their own boats and rescued by trawlers.

The American steamer Evelyn with cotton from New York to Bremen, has been sunk by a mine, north of Borkum. Mr. Bryan has asked for details both in London and Berlin.

The torpedoing of the Belridge has aroused the greatest indignation in Norway, and it has been suggested to place an embargo on German ships lying in neutral ports.

The noise of aircraft was heard in Essex on Sunday night, and bombs were dropped at Colchester and Braintree. The latter fell without exploding, the former slightly damaged a house.

The retirement of the Tenth Russian Army is now fully explained. Owing to the lack of railways the Russians were unable to assemble with the necessary rapidity forces sufficient to meet the new German concentration, and so withdrew the Tenth Army to the rivers Niemen and Bobr. In the manoeuvre only isolated elements of one corps escaped when the Russian retreat was imperative owing to the advance of enormous German forces.

HONOURS FOR THE INDIAN ARMY.

SOME OF THE RECIPIENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 20.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—In the General List of names in the Despatches published to-day the Indian Army has two hundred officers and soldiers.

The names of the officers and men of British Regiments and of the Indian Establishment are equally numerous.

Among the names are, General Willcocks, Commanding the Corps, General Anderson, Meerut Brigade; General Carnegy, Jullundur Brigade; General Keary, Garhwal Brigade and the Maharaja Dhiraj of Kishengarh; Sir Partab Singh, the Maharaja of Jodhpore, Maharaja Singh of Tikari, Captain Malik Umar Hayat Khan, Lieutenant Malik Mumtaz Muhammad Khan, Lieutenant Ray Kumar Hira Singh of Panna.

GERMANY'S WAR ON SHIPPING.

FIVE VICTIMS IN THE ATLANTIC.

GERMAN WAR ON SHIPPING.

FIVE BRITISH MERCHANTMEN SUNK.

ENEMY'S HAUL IN THE ATLANTIC

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.

The steamers Potaro, Highland Brae and Hemisphere and two sailing vessels have been sunk in the Atlantic, presumably by the Karlsruhe.

All the crews, numbering 192 men, were landed yesterday at Buenos Aires, and also fifty-one passengers from the Highland Brae. The Karlsruhe's victims include the Norwegican sailing vessel Semantha, America for England.

The Potaro was a British vessel of 4,738 tons, owned by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. She was built in 1904.

The gross tonnage of the Highland Brae was 5,662. She was built in 1910 for the Nelson Steam Navigation Co., Ld.

The Hemisphere was one of the fleet of the Hemisphere Steamship Co. Ld. She was built in 1891 and was of 3,486 tons.

The Karlsruhe is a small cruiser of 4,832 tons with a speed of 27 knots. Her armament consists of twelve 4-in. and two machine guns.

GERMAN AUXILIARY SHIP INTERNED.

[KRONPRINZ WILHELM'S WHEREABOUTS.

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 21.

The German auxiliary ship Holcer which brought the crews of the Highland Brae and other vessels here on February 18th, has been interned.

It is now stated that the ships were sunk by the Kronprinz Wilhelm. The latter is believed to be in the River Plate with the crews of other vessels.

The Krouprinz Wilhelm is an auxiliary cruiser of 15,000 tons with a speed of 23-4 knots. Her armament consists of eight 5-9 in., four 4-7in., two 3-4in., two 6 pr. and 14 machine guns.

Buenos Ayras is the Federal capital of the Argentine Republic.

GERMAN SUBMARINE OFF ISLE OF MAN.

BRITISH COASTER TORPEDOED.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

A German submarine has sunk the three-hundred ton coasting vessel Downshire off the Calf of Man, giving the crew five minutes to leave.

The Downshire was only stopped after three shots had been fired. Five of the crew then rowed to the submarine the officer of which used the Downshire's own boat to get alongside. He placed a bomb amidships and destroyed the ship. The crew were then turned adrift in their own boats and rescued by trawlers.

Calf of Man is an island one square mile in area and three hundred feet high, at the southern extremity of the Isle of Man.

AMERICAN STEAMER SUNK.

STRIKES A MINE.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

The "Lockalanzeiger" says that the American steamer Evelyn, with cotton from New York to Bremen, has been sunk by a mine north of Borkum. A German steamer saved the crew.

The Evelyn was an American vessel of 3,664 tons. She was built in 1883 and owned by the Philadelphia Gulf S. S. Co.

Borkum is an East Frisian island, at the mouth of the Ems, 25 miles N. W. of Emden.

UNITED STATES ASK FOR DETAILS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.

Mr. Bryan has requested the American Ambassadors in London and Berlin to send details of the sinking of the steamer Evelyn.

GERMANY AND AMERICA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 22.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

The "Daily Telegraph's" Washington correspondent states that Mr. Bryan yesterday conferred with Count Bernstoff and then with President Wilson.

It was afterwards announced that Germany had ordered her ships not to attack American merchantmen. and the atmosphere of the White House became optimistic.

It is simultaneously stated semi-officially that the British have taken steps to thwart any German attacks in the English Channel or in the British or French waters.

AUSTRIA FEELS THE PRESSURE.

OUTCRY FOR CHEAPER FOOD.

RUBBER AND CARTS CONFISCATED

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

VENICE, Feb. 22.

The Austrian military authorities have confiscated all rubber.

A great outcry has arisen over the Government's confiscation of carts. Cartage contractors have warned the Government that unless the embargo is removed it will be impossible to supply Vienna with food.

Housewives in Vienna have already started a serious agitation in favour of cheaper food.

WITHIN A FORTNIGHT.

ITALY TO DRAW THE SWARD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 22.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

Dr. Dillon wires to the "Daily Telegraph" from Paris that Garriello D' Annuzio assures him that within a fortnight Italy will have drawn the sword for the liberation of her people in Trentino and elsewhere.

An "Exchange" telegram from Paris says a message from Rome states that the Italian Government have been requisitioning horses in Sicily during the past five days.

INDIGNATION IN NORWAY.

SUGGESTED EMBARGO ON GERMAN SHIPPING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 21.

The torpedoing of the Belridge has aroused the greatest indignation in Norway where the war zone proclamation has always been viewed with the gravest disapproval.

It is now suggested that if Germany refuses to idemnify neutral sufferers an embargo be placed on German ships lying in neutral ports.

It is declared that Germany seems to be in a state of desperation and a repetition of the Belridge case may place the greatest obstacles in the way of the good relations with Norway.

The Belridge was a Norwegian oil steamer of 7,000 tons which was sunk by a German submarine off Folkstone.

BLOCKADE OF ENGLISH COASTS

GERMAN ADMIRALTY'S DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 20.

The "Daily Mail's" correspondent at Copenhagen learns from Hamburg, that the detailed instructions given to the German submarines are, that every ship within the war zone may be regarded as an enemy and is to be torpedoed without warning or examination.

GERMAN ACTIVITY IN HOME WATERS.

BOMBAY UNDERWRITERS' SUGGESTION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20.

In consequence of German activities in Home waters a number of marine insurance agents on the Bombay side have suggested that the rate for Home waters, which is now one per cent., should be raised to 1½ per cent.

Calcutta agents have declined to express their own views and the matter is being referred Home.

AIRCRAFT OVER ESSEX.

INEFFECTIVE BOMBS DROPPED

A HOUSE SLIGHTLY DAMAGED AT COLCHESTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.

The noise of aircraft was heard in Essex last night, and bombs were dropped at Colchester and Braintree. The latter fell without exploding, the former slightly damaged a house.

FRESH PROGRESS MADE.

INTERMITTENT CANNONADING.

PARIS, Feb. 22.

The evening communiqué says from the sea to the Aisne there has been an intermittent cannonade.

In Champagne a counter-attack by the enemy was brilliantly repulsed and followed by a vigorous pursuit, by which we captured all the German trenches North and East of the wood which we captured yesterday.

Elsewhere on the front two German counter-attacks were repulsed and we made fresh progress, particularly North of Meisnill. We captured two mitrailleuses and a hundred prisoners.

The enemy delivered a seventh counter-attack in order to recapture the positions at Les Eparges which we won during the last two days.

FIGHTING NEAR YPRES.

GAINS IN CHAMPAGNE MAINTAINED.

PARIS, Feb. 21.

A communiqué says:—We took a portion of some trenches in the Ypres region which the enemy had temporarily occupied. It is confirmed that the enemy left several hundred men on the field. Our losses were slight.

Our gains in Champagne have been maintained and enemy counter-attacks at dusk failed.

We repulsed in the Vosges an attack on the northern bank of Lafecht and two attacks on the southern banks. We counter-attacked and fighting continues.

GENERAL JOFFRE'S ARMY.

A BRITISH TRIBUTE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.

The Press Bureau issues a review of recent events, by the British "Observer" with General Joffre's army. He emphasises that if the gains of France are measured only by the amount of ground won, results are small, yet the success of the French army is very real and its work deserves the gratitude and admiration of the Allied powers in the highest degree.

ALL FIGHTING SAME BATTLE.

It must be remembered that the fighting in Russia, Serbia and France are all the same battle and the Allies need more reserves. Until these reserves make their weight felt the duty of the Allies is to prevent the enemy from achieving a favourable decision and it is in the execution of this duty that France deserves admiration. She has constantly weakened the enemy by forcing him to fight in disadvantageous circumstances. Indeed the army has steadily improved in both personnel and material despite many months of trench work, while its elan is greater than ever. An interesting feature is, that the French Territorials are taking far more considerable share in active operations.

MORALE HIGHER THAN EVER.

Finally although the superiority of the French field-guns is admitted, nevertheless they are insufficient against trenches, but the early lack of howitzers has now been made good and the co-operation of the artillery and infantry becomes each week more perfect. As the result the *morale* of the troops is standing higher than ever before and the truth of this is plain to anyone seeing the French soldier, whether in the trenches or tramping along roads in rain and mud.

TRAVANCORE PLANTEAS AND WAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Feb. 22.

Twenty-two tea and rubber planters have left their estates in South Travancore for the war. Eleven have left to serve in one capacity or another; six have enlisted in the ranks and five have received commissions in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers. The planters of that district have been subscribing a day's pay each per month to the war funds.

GERMAN MOVE IN EAST PRUSSIA.

WHY THE RUSSIANS RETIRED.

ENORMOUS GERMAN FORCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 22.

A communiqué says that a series of exceptionally persistent and costly attacks having convinced the Germans of the impossibility of piercing our front on the left bank of the Vistula, the enemy undertook a new plan at the end of January.

The enemy formed several new corps in the interior of Germany, brought troops from the Western front, and launched these against the Tenth Russian Army occupying strong positions on the River Angerap and the Masurian Lakes.

To ensure success the Germans brought troops from the Bzura and Rwaka fronts to the right of the Vistula.

The Russians, owing to lack of railways, were unable to assemble with necessary rapidity forces sufficient to meet the new development and so withdrew the Tenth Army to the Rivers Niemen and Bobr.

A further official statement says that only isolated elements of one corps escaped when the Tenth Army was forced to retreat from East Prussia in consequence of the advance of enormous German forces.

The remainder of the Army, after fighting ceaselessly for nine days in deep snow, reached positions previously prepared.

Battles are now in progress in the vicinity of Ossowiecs and between Plotzk and Plonsk.

FURTHER DETAILS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.

A Petrograd communique, referring to the withdrawal of the Tenth Army to the Rivers Niemen and Bobr, says in this movement the right wing of the Tenth Army was pressed by great German forces and threatened with envelopment. The right flank was compelled to make a very rapid turning movement in the direction of Tovna, and this exposed the flank of the following corps which was placed in a position of the greatest difficulty, only isolated elements succeeding in escaping.

Other corps of the Tenth Army, fighting ceaselessly and stubbornly, retired slowly in directions assigned to them, valiantly repulsing attacks and inflicting on enemy heavy losses. They were confronted all the time with incredible difficulties.

As the result of deep snow blotting out the roads, motor transport was immovable, and supply trains were delayed, frequently not reaching their destinations. The corps composing the left wing of the Tenth Army, pulsing attacks and ingicting on the enemy for nine days in a region ordinarily traversable in four days. They emerged from the area of fighting through Augustowo, and took up the positions assigned to them.

The fighting now proceeding in the vicinity of Ossowiecs is on the roads from Lomja to Edvabno, north of Kadzidlo, half-way between Plotzk and Plonsk. At some points the fighting is of the most stubborn nature.

Austrian elements have been noticed on the Plotzk roads among the Germans.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE IN GALICIA.

THREE ATTACKS REPULSED,

PETROGRAD, Feb. 22.

A communiqué says north of the Vistula we captured a thousand Germans during the past two days.

The enemy took the offensive North of Zakliczine, in Galicia, but three attacks were repulsed.

The fighting between Mesolaborez and the upper San continues.

Fresh German attacks against the position at Koziomokka were repulsed.

We captured, after a desperate battle, the heights South-East of Tukhla and North-West of Senetchouva.

The enemy have occupied Stanislavoff, in Southern Galicia.

NEW RUSSIAN WAR LOAN.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 22.

An Imperial Ukase orders the issue of two new series of 5 per cent. treasury bonds, each of five-hundred million roubles, to cover war expenditure.

THE ARMY IN FRANCE.

A GENERAL SURVEY.

HARD KNOCKS OF INDIAN ARMY.

"The Times" Military Correspondent gives the following general survey of the condition and efficiency of the British Forces now in France.

Now that two-thirds of the winter are passed and the weather shows signs of mending its manners, the opportunity is favourable for reviewing the general situation of the Army under Field-Marshal Sir John French.

The district in which our Army is operating is at present practically a swamp, and more or less unfit for the passage of troops. Large sheets of water cover some areas. Water stands on the stiff, slippery, and holding clay, rendering the movements even of infantry across country next door to impracticable. For weeks on end it has rained, and when it has not rained thick mists have enveloped the country, which presents an aspect that can only be described as forbidding. The deep trenches are in many places filled with water up to the men's waists. The cold water and deep mud in which some troops have to fight produce frostbites which have cost us many casualties. It is only upon slightly rising ground, in some woods, and in the villages and farms, that life is at all supportable. The roads have on the whole stood well, and the *pave* has proved a blessing. Were the *pave* six feet wider it would more easily permit the passage of two motor-lorries abreast, but as this is not the case there is a good deal of mud churned up at the sides. Frost, or a fortnight of fine weather, may alter the conditions rapidly at any time, but it is necessary to realize the difficulties under which operations, if they can be dignified by the name, have been conducted during the past few weeks.

THE RIVAL LINES.

The fronts of the rival Armies are everywhere covered by a labyrinth of trenches resembling the Hampton Court Maze in plan. On both sides the front lines are often only posts of observation. In rear stretch many lines, zigzags, and communication trenches, while acres of barbed wire cover most of the positions. Breastworks have been constructed by both Armies on the top of the ground to meet the present difficulties of holding flooded trenches, while strong posts, defended villages and farmsteads, and other arrangements complete the positions. In rear masses of guns of all calibres, so well concealed that they are practically invulnerable, and joined up by telephones to all the advanced trenches, make a strong framework for the defence. During all the months that we have occupied this district not more than three direct hits have been made by German shells upon our guns. An attack has to deal with an intact artillery which has every range known to an inch, so that assaults like those of Monday last by the Germans along the La Bassee road are very welcome.

A forward trench may often be assaulted or mined by either side, or it may be knocked to bits by heavy shell or cleared by trench mortars and hand grenades, but a local success of this character has no consequences, and nothing serious can be effected until the ground dries, and then only by masses of infantry and guns. The battling in front is very largely between snipers and men in the sapheads. Our sniper organization makes progress. Expert marksmanship, good eyesight, and pluck, combined with telescopic and periscopic sights and match rifles, will eventually enable our snipers to beat the Germans at this game as we have beaten them at others. We are busier than we were with saps and mines, while our grenades and trench mortars are already doing good work. As for the Flying Corps, despite the weather and masses of hostile anti-aircraft guns, it has maintained its supremacy in its own element, and has only missed six days in the air since August. It has proved an invaluable aid to the higher command, and both by its organization and its conduct has won golden opinions. Not very easily will any hostile strategical surprise escape the notice of our active airmen.

WINTER CAMPAIGNING.

Our Army is not accustomed to winter campaigning and is not inured to it. Our campaigns usually take place in warm climates. Many of our troops have come from such climates, and we have had no experience since the Crimean days of trench fighting in the winter. We had our lessons to learn afresh, and it has cost us something to learn them. In spite of these circumstances the Army has stood the test upon its endurance remarkably well, and is probably in better health than any other, friendly or hostile, operating in the region. Many causes conribute to this favourable result. The admirable manner in which the Army has been fed and clothed by the Quartermaster General's Branch at the War Office and in the field is the first cause. No Army was ever better fed, and the fresh supplies of clothing which have always been at hand when needed have enabled the troops to be refitted constantly and well. The efficient control of the Line of Communications and the excellent work of the Army Service Corps, including the mechanical transport, have been highly commendable, and on all this side there is not a criticism to be made except with regard to some of the boots.

Thanks to these united efforts, and despite conditions which in old days would have caused an army to melt rapidly away, the sick rate of the British troops is only 3 per cent., and of the Indian troops slightly less. This is a lower rate than in some of our

(*Continued on page 8.*)

THE LATE MR. GOKHALE

A GREAT EDUCATIONIST.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY'S TRIBUTE.

At a meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay held yesterday, references were made to the loss sustained by the country in the death of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale. After conferring Degrees, the Senate adjourned out of respect to the memory of the deceased, without transacting further business.

The Vice-Chancellor, the Hon. Sir John Heaton said it was fitting for him to say a few words regarding the late Mr. Gokhale. Mr. Gokhale was one of the most eminent of all the products of this University. He had served one of its Colleges, had been a member of this Senate and had worked unsparingly in the cause of education. The influence and the usefulness of a University depended mainly on the graduates it furnished to its country and to the world, and very specially on those who either advanced learning or used learning for the benefit of their country and other than of themselves. Mr. Gokhale was in a high degree one of the latter. He did not value his scholarship and his attainments for the personal prestige they brought him. He only valued them in so far as they equipped him to work for the welfare of India. In his life and work he was always earnest, modest and singularly faithful to his ideals. He attained to an eminence in life and character which had enriched the spirit of the University and endeared him to all, who like himself, sought the welfare of this great country.

Dr. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, moving the adjournment of the Senate, said he wished to pay a tribute to the personal worth and character of the late Mr. Gokhale, who was a very eminent man. Mr. Gokhale was certainly one of the greatest men India had ever produced. Mr. Gokhale was a crack Graduate of the University and it was owing to him that the Fergusson College was what it was at present. He took a prominent part in the affairs of the University, and as a member of the Select Committee appointed by the Viceroy's Council to report on the Indian Universities Bill, he contributed a good deal to the final shape given to that measure. He had devoted his whole life with a singleness of purpose to the amelioration of his countrymen, making them as it were united in feeling, and promoting harmony between the governed and the governing classes. It was but fit that as a mark of respect to his memory the Senate should adjourn.

The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, seconding the motion, said they desired to express in this Senate the sorrow which they all felt. India had sustained a loss by Mr. Gokhale's removal. They felt that this University was bound to show this respect to his memory. He (the speaker) thought Mr. Gokhale was one of the most distinguished graduates of this University, who laboured in the work of higher education, and who spent much strength and energies to spread education among the masses of the people. He was one, whose voice was powerful in the counsels of this University. His words were weighty and well considered, and carried great authority. Through the silencing of that voice the University had, apart from his wider relations with the country, sustained a great loss. His voice was silenced but the memory of his life and work would long speak to succeeding generations of young men.

The motion was passed unanimously, and the Senate adjourned.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

The following telegram has been sent by the Chairman, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau regarding the sad death of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber have received the sad news of the untimely death of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale with profound sorrow along with all the rest of India. In him the country has lost one of its most active, enthusiastic and patriotic leaders whose need at this eventful, juncture in her annals was the greatest. By his public activities his righteous advocacy of Indian interests and Indian aspirations and by his prolonged but most constitutional agitation in the Council Chamber of the Empire for the greater moral and material progress of his countrymen he had endeared himself to the vast millions of the people. The Chamber beg to convey, the sincere condolence and sympathy of its members to his family.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

A special meeting of the Students' Brotherhood will be held in the Prarthana Samaj Hall to-morrow at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to pass a vote of condolence on the sad and untimely death of Mr. Gokhale.

Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha has kindly consented to preside. The meeting is open to the public.

On the same day Prof. N. G. Welinkar, M.A., L.L.B., will deliver a public lecture at 6-30 p.m. after the above meeting is over on "The meaning of success."

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS.

At their meetings held on Saturday and Sunday, the Bombay Gujerati Merchants' Association, the Marwari Sammelan, the Sri Radhanpur Jain Mandal, the Union Society, Kandevadi, and the Kanarese community passed resolutions expressing their intense sorrow at the death of Mr. Gokhale. The Panalal Poonamchand Jain High School was closed yesterday as a mark of respect to the departed patriot.

OTHER CENTRES.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 22.

The annual meeting of the Indian Bank, Madras, has been adjourned as a mark of respect to the late Mr. Gokhale. It was resolved to send a telegram to the family of Mr. Gokhale expressing sorrow at their bereavement at the death of Mr. Gokhale which was a common loss to the whole of India.

The following telegram has been sent to the Servants of India Society, Poona:—Madras Provincial Congress Committee and the Madras Mahajana Sabha mourn with you and the rest of India the loss of Mr. Gokhale. No greater loss can befall us."

Referring to Mr. Gokhale's death the "Madras Times" says:—"There are none we fancy who will be disposed to deny that the passing of Mr. Gokhale has been the passing of a really great man.

LAHORE, Feb. 22.

A largely attended meeting of the citizens of Lahore was held last evening in Bradlaugh Hall to mark the sense of irreparable national loss suffered by Mr. Gokhale's untimely death. Nawab Zulfikar Aki Khan of Malerkotla, presided. The speakers included Lala Hansraj, President of the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College, Dr. Gokalchand, Principal Vaswani of Dyal Singh College, Mr. Muhurrim Ali Chisti and others. The speakers dwelt on Mr. Gokhale's life and work with special reference to the Punjab and said not only his country but humanity was appreciably poorer by his loss.

LUCKNOW, Feb. 22.

A Mahomedan meeting was held here on Saturday to pass a resolution of condolence on behalf of the Mahomedans of Lucknow at the sudden death of the late Mr. Gokhale.

The People's Association also passed a resolution recording its sorrow and it was resolved to hold a public meeting on the 28th instant to express the grief of the citizens of Lucknow.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" says: It is noteworthy that Indians of all classes and Europeans combine in mourning the loss of one of India's greatest sons whose moderating influence in all questions affecting the country's well-being was the feature of his career.

RANGOON, Feb. 22.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Rangoon this evening held in the Victoria Hall under the presidency of Mr. P. C. Sen, Barrister-at-Law, resolutions were passed expressing the heartfelt grief of the residents of Rangoon at the untimely death of Mr. Gokhale, whose devoted and lifelong services to India were never to be forgotten, and conveying their deep sympathy to his daughters and to the Servants of India Society.

The Chairman was authorised to communicate these ressolutions to the Servants of India Society to be conveyed to the daughters of the late Mr. Gokhale.

(From a Correspondent.)

DHULIA, Feb. 22.

A crowded public meeting of the citizens of Dhulia presided over by the Hon. Mr. Upasani was held in the Vijayanand Theatre this evening.

The following resolution was passed:—The citizens of Dhulia in a public meeting assembled deeply mourn the irreparable loss the country has sustained in the sad and untimely death of our illustrious countryman, the Hon. Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale who had consecrated his life to the service of his motherland and record their grateful appreciation of the invaluable and unique services he rendered to the cause of securing for this country its right place in the British Empire.

This resolution was moved by Messrs. Apte, Dev and Pathan, pleaders, in feeling terms. The resolution was passed by the assembly in silence.

The second resolution authorized the president to communicate the first resolution to the family of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale and the Servants of India Society.

Messrs. Kotwal, Soundankar and Kashinath Shet also made touching speeches.

(From a Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Feb. 22.

A crowded and representative meeting of the citizens of Belgaum was held this evening in the local theatre under the presidentship of Mr. Khot. Messrs. Deshpande, Ajrekar, Marathe, Belbe, Naik and Gunaji spoke feelingly and expressed the profound sorrow felt by the citizens of Belgaum at the sad and premature death of the Hon. Gokhale which is regarded in all quarters a great national calamity. Messages of condolence were wired to his daughters and the Servants of India Society.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 22.

The Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya (Academy of Indian Music) and its branches all over India were closed on the 20th instant on account of the premature death of the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale. A programme of prayer was arranged instantly.

At a meeting of the Poona Mahilasamja held yesterday evening a resolution was unanimously passed expressing deep sorrow on the death of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale.

At a public meeting held last evening the citizens of Yeotmal unanimously passed a resolution expressing their deepest sorrow at the untimely death of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale.

(From a Correspondent.)

SATARA, Feb. 22.

A crowded public meeting representing all shades of opinion was held Arthur Hall, Satara on Sunday evening to express profound grief at the sad and sudden death of the Hon. Professor Gokhale C.I.E. The President, Rao Bahadur Pathak reviewed Mr. Gokhale's Council work admiring his sincerity and earnestness for the national cause. Messrs. Agashe and Phansalkar paid a warm tribute to his educational work and to the Servants of India Society's work. Professor Vijapurkar in conveying the last wishes of Mr. Gokhale to the meeting urged them to extend their practical support to the Servants of India Society and to thus set a noble example to other district towns. A condolence message to the members of Mr. Gokhale's family was unanimously passed all assembled standing.

A subscription list in aid of the Servants of India Society to commemorate the memory of the deceased patriot was opened by Dadasaheb Karandikar with Rs. 251. Rao Saheb Kale promised Rs. 201, Messrs. Kathvate and Vithalrao Pathak added Rs. 101 each. Mr. Chirmule of the local insurance office promised an annual donation of Rs. 60 to enable the Society to organise Satara district for their activities. A strong committee was appointed to collect more funds. Among others Sirdar Annasaheb Mutalik and Mr. Deodhar addressed the meeting.

(From a Correspondent.)

GODHRA, Feb. 23.

The daily papers brought the sorrowful news of the death of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale here yesterday. The city was gloomy and the citizens were in mourning. The New English School on the Station Road and the New High School on the Civil Station Road were closed to-day on account of this sad incident. A public meeting will be held very soon.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARAD, Feb. 22.

A public meeting of Karad citizens was held yesterday to show deep regret at the death of the Hon. Gokhale. Mr. Phatak presided. Mr. Altekar and the President briefly reviewed Mr. Gokhale's career. Mr. Altekar said the best way of showing admiration for the deceased patriot was imitation. Resolutions of condolence to his daughters and for contributions to the memorial were passed.

THE MOTOR BOAT IN WAR.

Sir A. Conan Doyle has done good service in calling attention to the merits of the motor-boat for naval purposes. A few years ago there was every prospect of the sea-going motor boat developing into a most useful craft, but for some reason or other the naval authorities never took to it very keenly.

Had more official encouragement been given to the motor-boat movement in Britain, especially in the matter of sea-going boats, we would by now have had a big fleet of fast and powerful boats which might prove invaluable for detecting or worrying submarines, says a contemporary. Hunting in flotillas they could be a serious annoyance to the German underwater vessels.

Employed by warships in the manner suggested by Sir A. Conan Doyle, the motor boats would enable many sailors to be saved when their ship was struck by a torpedo.

THE AGA KHAN.

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, Feb. 22.

His Highness the Aga Khan arrives by the Mail to-morrow as the guest of His Highness the Nizam. He will leave again on Friday.

LONDON LETTER.

FINANCIAL POSITION SATISFACTORY.

MONEY PLENTIFUL.

ACTIVITY IN MANY INDUSTRIES.

The commercial and financial position in London and Great Britain generally continues to be satisfactory; money is plentiful and seems likely to remain so; while trade throughout the country is good.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.

To those who have followed the views expressed in these letters from time to time as to the duration of the war, I commend an article written by the Military Correspondent of "The Times" in the issue of January 28th. That able expert imagines himself as a member of the German General Staff and then studies the proposition on all sides from the German point of view. And pretty hopeless it seems. But taking the purely military point of view as he does, the various economic difficulties to which I have drawn attention in the past are not touched upon, and I can assure your readers that I have not exaggerated. When we add to these conditions political considerations at home and abroad, it becomes obvious that the balance of argument is in favour of peace before next winter. We are told that Germany was never so united. But how can we tell? Such little news as comes to us is, for the most part, culled from the German newspapers, and for years there has not been a free press in Germany. All we do know is that the people of Germany have been the victims of organised falsehood on the part of their rulers and their agents. Human nature is much the same all the world over, and meek and disciplined as the people of Germany may be, it is not natural that they should accept the great disillusionment quietly. On the contrary the great Lord Bacon never uttered a truer saying than "nature is the more violent in the return." As regards external politics Germany has still Italy and Roumania to reckon with. So far as markets are concerned, I think the revival of activity will take place as soon as the grand advance of the Allies has developed.

THE MONEY MARKET.

There is plenty of money awaiting investment though the Government are giving practical proof that they do not intend our resources to be squandered. A Committee has been formed to censor all new issues of capital, and to judge by the names of gentlemen composing it, the City should find little to grumble at when the members get to work. One of the most influential members is the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Whitaker, with whom I was intimately associated in business. He is an unswerving champion of the Temperance cause, but is not the man to allow his personal opinions in one direction to cloud his vision in another, and were I a brewer about to issue capital I doubt if there is any man to whose censorship I would more readily submit. It is certain that the Government are right in taking every precaution to control the money market, in view of the enormous extra expenses to be incurred when the great army organised by Lord Kitchener is transferred to France.

CONDUCT OF THE TREASURY.

When the history of this war comes to be written the conduct of the Treasury will be one of its brightest chapters. The able men of both parties, and outside experts who put their heads together to deal with the crisis and finance the campaign have thought out every possibility. Almost every day has brought some fresh evidence of their foresight. The big war loan is a notable example; the remarkable success that attended the issue was not achieved without a great deal of thought; a fact proved by the various interests to which it appealed. Already company balance-sheets are distinguished by the appearance of war stock among the investments. The comparatively short currency of the loan and the fact that it will be repaid at par enables a company to obtain an ultimate addition of £10,000 to reserve at considerable saving. In the case of John Knight, Limited, whose report lies before me, £9,442 is brought to reserve from the past year. With this sum £10,000 of the war loan has been brought. The result is a capital increment when the loan matures and interest in the meanwhile of 3¾ per cent.

MONEY TO REMAIN PLENTIFUL.

There seems every reason to believe that money will remain plentiful. Last week I drew attention to the great quantity of commodities we are purchasing from the United States and from Argentina, and the fears expressed that this might lead to shipments. How great the trade is may be realised when consideration is given to the fact that England's purchases are on behalf of the Allies as well as for her own army. But though shipments of gold are possible they are not probable. The purchasing power of both the United States and Argentina is likely to be big during the year and the balance of trade to some extent maintained. As regards the former country a plan was adopted by which American bankers lodged in Ottawa gold to the credit of the Finance Minister of Canada. This can be drawn upon by the Bank of England, and the scheme has so far worked satisfactorily. The United States does not need gold for any purpose, and no country is in a position to draw from her stock. So she is not likely to call on London. The arrangements made for steadying our exchange with Argentina are working admirably, and as that country is likely to be doing a roaring trade during the year, it is not likely that the present arrangement will be upset.

BANKS AND THE MORATORIUM.

The statement by Sir Felix Schuster at the half-yearly meeting of the London City and Midland Bank is always an event eagerly anticipated in the financial world. Sir Felix was more than usually interesting on Wednesday. He pointed out how the moratorium, which was only a partial one, was hardly made use of. It was a precautionary measure intended to guard against the hoarding of gold, of which, however, after the first few days all symptoms disappeared, and all ordinary commercial transactions proceeded on the usual lines. Sir Felix read a letter from a New York banker showing how little advantage had been taken of the moratorium. The correspondent wrote "When I returned from France about September 15th, I found everybody here at the Bank most enthusiastic over the way our account with your bank had worked, and the only way they could express their feeling of satisfaction was that there was nothing to indicate that there was any moratorium going on." This might have been written about the majority of businesses and financial institutions.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

The London City and Midland Bank has innumerable branches spread all over the country, especially in the manufacturing centres. Consequently the Chairman's remarks on trade conditions were listened to with unusual interest. Reports from the country branches have been mostly of a hopeful character. The momentary hesitation at the beginning soon gave way to enormous activity in many industries. Manufacturers have shown remarkable adaptibility, and have quickly turned to the production of those articles demanded by the war. Many industries have no doubt suffered, but events have proved that the fundamental position was sound, and that there had not been over-speculation. All over the country failures have been few, and especially the cotton industry has surmounted the difficulties to which it was exposed owing to the rise in the price of the raw material and the closing of some of its markets.

THE CHAMPION REEF MINE.

The comprehensive report issued by the directors of the Champion Reef Gold Mine, the second in importance in the Kolar Field, is more satisfactory than have been those of recent years. The Company has now a paid-up capital of £260,000 in 2s. 6d. shares, and since the mine commenced producing in 1892, £4,157,633 has been paid in dividends. In 1906 the working profit had risen to about £600,000; but £225,489 last year was the highest since that date. Recent developments disclosing higher-grade ore have considerably improved the prospects of the mine, while to judge by the past year's work operating prospects are favourable. The present price of the shares is 11s. 6d., and on the basis of the total dividend of 53 1/3 per cent. for 1913-14, the yield is about 11 per cent.

CASUALTY LISTS.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

The following casualties are reported:—

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Colonel C. Gosling, Rifle Corps.
Major F. S. Reeves, East Kents.
Major W. Wyndham, Rifle Corps.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

KILLED.

Captain H. P. Hilton, Middlesex Regiment.
Captain G. A. Lloyd, Welsh Regiment.
Lieutenant W. J. Ash, Middlesex Regiment.
Lieutenant Evans-Jones, Welsh Regiment.
Lieutenant D. K. Forbes, Suffolks.
Lieutenant P. C. Harris, Suffolks.
Lieutenant R. T. Pope, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut. Grieve, Middlesex Regiment.

THE ARMY IN FRANCE.

(Continued from Page 7.)

home garrisons, and speaks volumes for the efficiency of the control and for the discipline of the Army. We must not, however, boast, nor must new troops coming out to France imagine that ignorance or slackness will not exact a heavy toll. The conditions remain dangerous and require constant watching. In this labyrinth of trenches along the fronts of the Armies the sanitary conditions cannot be good in all cases. Masses of dead have been hastily buried along the front; the sanitary precautions common to camps have occasionally been perforce ignored; and the spring winds will take up and scatter about the germs of disease.

No efforts can be relaxed. Discipline must be rigorously maintained. New troops must seek to ascertain how they can best prevent illness, and no precaution must be omitted to preserve the health of the men. A division which marches too far before entering trenches, or is on duty in them too long, or fails to adopt the precautions for combating frostbite, or is not well fed before and after trench duty, or omits the baths and the clothing renewals which some commanders have brought to a pitch of scientific perfection—such a division may easily lose two thousand men in four days, and may thus suffer as heavily as in a battle. Sickness is more dangerous than the enemy. In this campaign we have hitherto defeated both. But as between germs and Germans the former remain the more dangerous foe.

REINFORCEMENTS.

Broadly speaking, it is probably correct to say that the Field-Marshal, while not initiating reinforcements, is ready to accept all that can be sent to him, even down to a single battalion, or a single regiment of dismounted Yeomanry. The more the merrier in this war, and the new organization can assimilate any numbers that we can find. The task of Lord Kitchener in apportioning troops to our Armies abroad and to defence at home is a difficult one, but as he has hitherto held the balance family, has not underestimated the claims of Home defence and has not sent units abroad until they have been fit to go, soldiers trust him with confidence to act as the living Providence of all our Armies and to be fair to all. No one is doing more than the Secretary for War to win success for our arms. Under very grave difficulties, which will be better understood later, he has raised, armed, and equipped great bodies of men, and it is to his tireless energy that we mainly owe the rapidity with which war is supplied with the things which war needs. He is as indispensable in his present position as is Sir John French at the head of our Armies in the field.

Plenty of good infantry, plenty of heavy guns, and plenty of high explosives, are the main needs of the Army for success in the fighting. Shrapnel is rarely effective to the trench fighting, and the French now supply their field guns with 75 per cent. of his explosive shell. Some of our conservative gunners still hold to only 25 per sent. but our infantry think differently, and if we adopt a 50 per cent. standard we shall not be far out. No matter how great the difficulty of attacking these modern trenches, the thing can be done given masses of guns, masses of men, and thorough preparation. But to attack without heavy guns and ample high explosive is to ask for trouble, and no commander is justified in doing it unless the object is to celebrate an Emperor's birthday by useless sacrifice of life. As for our cavalry, we have already enough, and more than enough, until the character of the fighting changes. We have a magnificent force of British and Indian cavalry, and though the horses have coats like bears, they are wonderfully well and are all under cover of one sort or another. Our cavalry soldiers take their share in the trench fighting and do it well. They form, at other times, a mobile reserve of great power, but unless our Yeomanry come out on foot and fight as riflemen they will be difficult to place.

THE INDIAN TROOPS.

The Indian Army Corps has had one or two hard knocks lately, and criticism has naturally been its lot. It is necessary to be fair to this portion of the Army, which out of comparatively small effectives has had 10,000 casualties, including 228 white officers All Armies engaged have lost trenches at times, and the loss by Sir James Willcocks's command of a few hundred yards of ground is not an exceptional case at all. Before the affair of December 20 last the Indian Corps had been two months and a half in the trenches and was almost worn out. The Indians have been given their turn in reserve and are now once more taking their share in the fighting line. When the spring comes on, and especially if offensive factics are open to us, the Indian Army Corps should do well. "I owe them," telegraphed Sir John French to Sir James Willcocks on December 8, "a deep debt of gratitude for the splendid services they have rendered which have proved of great value in the conduct of the compaign;" and this is only one among many complimentary messages which the Field-Marshal has sent to them. The troops from India now look very happy and trim after a much-needed rest.

TH SPIRIT OF THE ARMY.

The whole Army is physically in good condition, and its spirit is also excellent. In no previous war has the standard of bravery been higher, and in none have more gallant deeds of arms been performed. The Territorials have done remarkably well, and their services are very highly esteemed by all commanders under whom they have been placed A very fine spirit of good comradeship pervades all ranks, and though the fatigues and dangers of the campaign have been great, and there is much disappointment that the actions of the campaign are so little known to the public at home, there is indestructible confidence in the ultimate issue and a firm belief in our superiority to the enemy. We have good and tried commanders as well as admirable troops, while fewer rivalries or intrigues than we have known in any previous war mar the happiness and good fellowship of the great Army under Sir John French. Day by day this Army increases in numbers and covers more ground. It is on cordial terms with our French Allies, who have doubled their fighting efficiency since the opening of the war, and it only needs sound public spirit at home and energy in the Government to enable the Army to succeed.

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AUSTRIAN FEAR OF RUMANIA

CONCENTRATION IN BUKOWINA.

Military circles here are inclined to believe that our advance in South Bukowina may lead to the transfer of German troops, not to the Serbian front, but to Jakobeni and Dorna Watra, which would undoubtedly relieve the situation on the former front, writes "The Times" Correspondent at Petrograd. The opinion held in these circles is that our advance in the Bukowina has favourably influenced the sentiment of Rumania and the Rumanian population of Transylvania under the Magyar yoke.

The General Staff explains that the Pass of Kirlibaba is important solely in connexion with the entire Bukowina operations. If we can hold Kimpolung and the Carpathians thence to Dorna Watra we control the most important strategic route to Transylvania. The forces operating in the regions of Kimpolung and Dorna Watra, and resting on the railway, are excellently situated in the sense of being supplied with convenient transport. Of late special attention has been devoted to the region somewhat to the east of Kirlibaba. The outlet on the road to the latter pass has lost some of its importance as a result of the removal of the centre of gravity of hostilities south-eastward. The "Novoe Vremya" critic estimates the numerical strength of the Austrians concentrated in the region of Jakobeni and Dorna Watra approximately at 50,000 men.

Our dispositions at Kirlibaba were attacked by a division which was probably the head section of another corps detached to operate in the direction of the northern passes of the Transylvanian range. It may thus be inferred from the appearance of strong forces of the enemy on the boundary of Bukovina and Transylvania that the Austrians contemplate a large scale offensive movement.

The Austrian concentration at Jakobeni and Dorna Watra directly blocks access to the mountain pass from Gura Humora and Kimpolung, its object apparently being to secure the enemy from the direction of Rumania. In this connexion the critic refers to the keen attention with which the Press at Bukarest follows every step of the Russian advance in Bukovina.

RUMANIAN PREPARATIONS.

The "Retch" asserts that the Austrian efforts to check our advance in Transylvania at the last moment are powerless to prevent the intervention of Rumania, which is preparing to occupy the province. Even if the Rumanians continue passive they cover our flank movement through Hungary, and thus, at the worst, facilitate our final settlement with one of our antagonists.

The "Retch" discounts all the Austro-German rumours of decisive operations against Serbia. The Germans are unable to prepare a sufficiently strong army before spring, when the rivers, especially the Danube, overflow. If the Russian armies in the Carpathians did not allow the Austrians to rush Serbia in December they are less likely to do so now, when our advance in the direction of the Bukowina is twice as large as that from the Carpathians. The possibility of the speedy appearance of Rumania on the political horizon will still further aggravate the situation of the Austro-German armies, compelling them to operate on the internal lines in the area circumscribed by the Carpathians. The Fourth Trans-Carpathian Army, on which Austro-German strategists are relying to counteract our advance in the Bukowina, has been thrice defeated, and has thrice retreated so exhausted and demoralized as to be almost useless for the above purpose.

A notice was issued declaring the intention of energetically supporting the Army Order for the information of Polish legions to be included in the Regular Army, maintained at State expense, and commanded by Polish officers appointed by the military authorities.

CALLS TO THE BAR.

The following Indian and Burman gentlemen were called to the Bar by their respective societies on January 26:—

LINCOLN'S INN.

Suresh Chandra Chattopadhya, London Univ.; Sardar Sant Singh Chhachhi; Rajah Manoor Venkata Seshachelapati Rao, Edinburgh Univ., M.A.; Mohammad Haidar Khan, Magdalene Coll., Camb., Gurn Datt Sandhi, Trinity Coll., Camb., Punjab Univ., B.A.; Madireddi Ramachendra Rão, Edinburgh Univ.; Nadimpalli Venkata Lakshmi Narasimha Rao, Edinburgh Univ.; M.A., Honours; Tikamdas Wadhumal Mansukhani, Queens Coll., Oxford; Keshaw Mahadev Chaubal, Bombay Univ., B.A., LL.B., a Vakil of the High Court of Bombay.

INNER TEMPLE.

Mahomed Cassim Ismail, Cambridge Univ., Harkaran Nath Misra, B.A., Caius Coll., Cambridge.

MIDDLE TEMPLE.

Brajendra Nath Ghose, B.A., (Calcutta), LL.B., (London), Certificate of Honour, 1915; Teja Singh, B. Sc. (London); Srinarayan Sahay, B.A., (Oxon), B.Sc. (Calcutta); Mir Alam Ali Khan, B.A., (Madras), B.C.L. (Oxford); Hemanta Kumar Mitra; Maung Ba On; Nilkanth Ghanasham Nadkarni, B.A., LL.B., (Bombay).

GRAY'S INN.

Mohamad Fatehullah; Baddipalli Nagappa Vijaya Deva, M.A., Edinburgh Univ.

On Wednesday last the Maharaj Saheb of Cutch last performed the ceremony of the first switching on the electric current to the Amar Vilas Palace, Vankaner in the presence of gathering. The Thakor Saheb of Rajkot, was also present.

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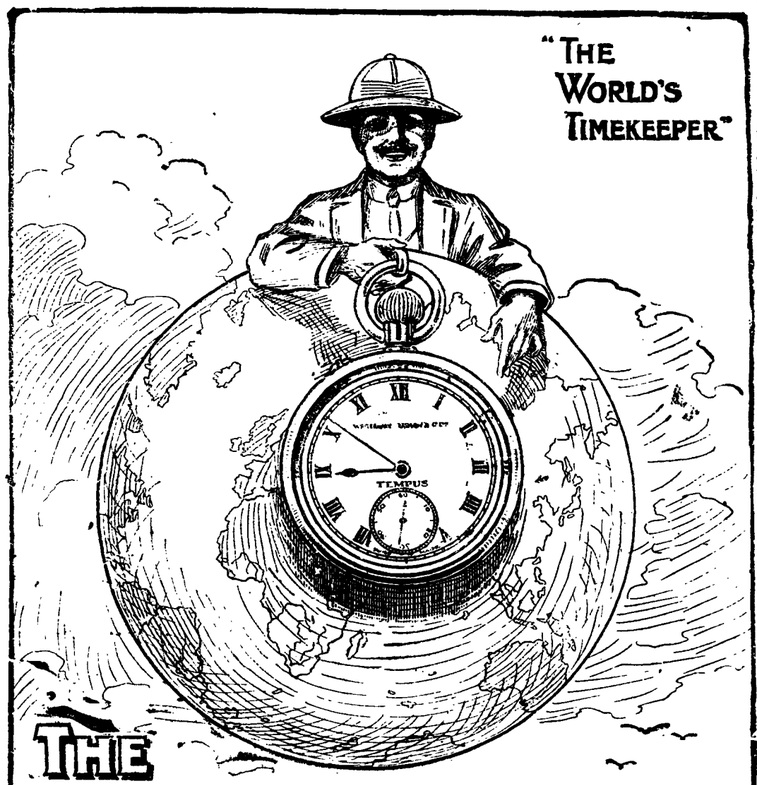

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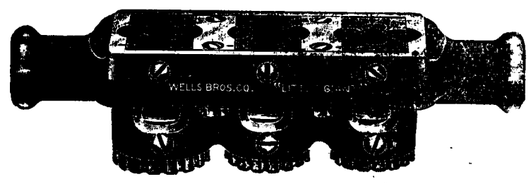

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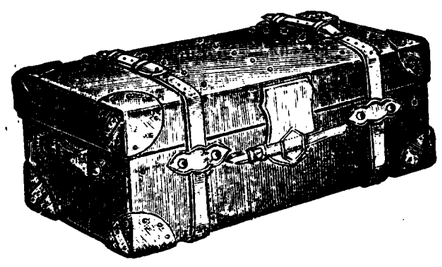

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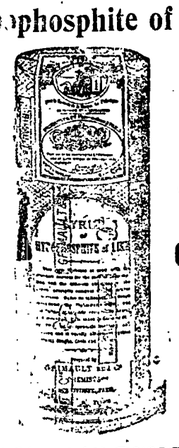

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